

PICTURESQUE MYSORE



MYSORE *



I HAVE been asked to speak to you to-night about Mysore. Now I am an ardent lover of Mysore. And lovers' rhapsodies are proverbially wearisome to every one except the parties concerned. Therefore I propose to restrain my ardour and to tell you about Mysore in the words of other impartial observers. It may be that as a result my account will be a patchwork, but it will be a patchwork of sound opinion and of chosen language.

Before I begin, however, I would like to give you one caution, namely, that no description can possibly do justice to the reality. Therefore let me commend to you what a recent speaker said at the Mysore Dinner in London. The State is there, open as a book, that he who runs may read. And he who walks may read better than he who runs, and he who rests awhile by the wayside will find that it profits him both in body and soul. And he who comes to settle among us can verify the truth of the statement made by a French historian as long ago as the year 1800: "The plains of Mysore afford the most beautiful habitation that nature has to offer to mankind upon the earth."

For those who to their misfortune cannot visit Mysore let me begin with the description of an old friend of the State - Sir William Barton: "The country itself is full of charm, a land that lotus-eaters would delight to make their own. The main feature is a series of uplands with an average elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea. The climate has a languorous warmth in summer: in winter endless sunshine with a tinge of chilliness that is almost bracing. Westward the plateau is flanked by the Ghauts and their outlying buttresses, like the Baba Budan Hills, where the coffee estates of British planters have invaded the forest. To the south is the great mountain mass of the Nilgiris. The scenery is diversified by great excrescences of Deccan trap, steep ridges of rock and huge isolated hills, known locally as droogs, many of them crowned with ancient

* Broadcast Talk on Mysore by *Amin ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, from the All-India Radio Station, Madras, on 5th August 1939.

forts. In the south-west and west are magnificent forests, the haunt of the bison, the elephant and the tiger. The great river Cauvery, rising in the Ghauts, flows through the State. At the point where it flings itself off the highlands into the plains of Madras, its force is impressed into the service of man to produce electric current to light the great towns, and to mine gold from quartz, a mile or more below the surface of the earth at Kolar, a hundred miles away.

"Temple architecture bears witness to the culture of the ancient kingdoms. There are noble buildings of different styles and periods almost everywhere. The best known are the Hindu sanctuaries at Halebid and Belur. The colossal image, fifty-seven feet high, of the Jain apostle Gomata, carved from the solid rock on a high ridge, towers over the countryside at Sravanabelgola. It dates from the tenth century. The palaces, gardens and broken battlements of Tippoo Sultan's capital at Seringapatam recall memories of a great feat of arms."

Let me quote to you what a recent visitor has said about the Belur temple: "It is doubtful," he says, "if there is to be found anywhere in the world, a building of similar surface area whose carvings can approach for sheer elaboration, delicacy and expenditure of human labour, the 700 year old temple at Belur."

I propose now to show you what varied attractions we have for varied tastes. Let us first take what Mysore offers us things of the spirit. I will quote to you a short passage from the address delivered by His Highness the Maharaja to the assembly of members of the World's Student Christian Federation, who came to us from all quarters of the globe:

"You have met together in one common faith and you have met in what may not unfitly be described as the holy land of another. Here in Mysore, before the beginning of your era, the king Chandragupta, having turned Jain and left his kingdom on pilgrimage, found peace in death. Here again each of the three great teachers of Hinduism spent a part of his life. Sankaracharya the apostle of the absolute unity of God and all life and the soul, founded here the school in which his memory is enshrined and his work continued. Ramanujacharya, fleeing from persecution by the Chola kings, found in Mysore, even at that early date, that

toleration and freedom of speech, which, following the example of my predecessors, I have always tried to make one of the watchwords of my Government. Later followed Madhva, with his doctrine of the duality of the soul and God, and what may perhaps be most attractive to you as Christians, his teaching of the necessity for *bhakti*, the love and devotion of the soul for God. Thus you are surrounded here by places in which some of India's best and noblest have breathed out their lives in intense aspiration, in profound meditation, in the eager desire for absorption in God, and I trust you will be able to learn something of their spirit and practice, something of their methods."

Let us now look at the obverse of the medal and turn from things of the spirit to the materials of trade and enterprise. In respect of raw materials Mysore is one of the most favoured of countries. Of minerals she can offer you a list that sounds like a chapter out of the Book of Revelation. Gold, silver, copper, iron, graphite, chromite, magnesite, monazite, ferruginous bauxite; soapstone, mica and manganese; galena and corundum; porphyry and felspar; and a host of others.

Of timber she can give you varieties of teak, rosewood, blackwood and iron wood; ebony, silk cotton and Indian satinwood; Indian kino, Indian mahogany, Indian beech and Indian laburnum; and Ceylon oak and Chittagong wood.

Her crops include wheat, rice, ragi and cholam; coffee, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco; gingelly, groundnut, cocoanut, castor; pepper, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

Of fruits and vegetables there is hardly anything to which you cannot aspire. Mysore produces peaches, apples and oranges; grapes, mangoes, papayas and plantains; figs, limes, star gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries; beans, brinjals and amaranth in every known variety; potatoes and onions by the ton, and a large proportion of the vegetables of all kinds that furnish the dinner tables of Madras.

Added to this you have every facility for manufacture. The rivers give an abundant water supply, and they and the great chain of tanks give a humidity of atmosphere that is said by experts to be exactly what is required for textile processes. We have a railway system comprising 700 odd miles of line, 4,200 miles of

metalled road, large parts of which are now treated with tar or with molasses, and 2,700 miles of others. Electricity is laid on to the remotest corner of the State, and power for industries supplied at the rate of 9 pies per unit. The telephone system is already widespread and is expanding with great rapidity. There is an industrious and intelligent peasantry who have shown themselves capable of adapting themselves to industrial processes.

Nor have the people and the Government of Mysore been behind-hand in utilising these great gifts of nature. We have mines of gold, iron, manganese and chrome. There are several textile factories making piecegoods, hosiery, suitings, silk, gold thread and woollen goods. Other factories are occupied with the manufacture of soaps, sugar, cement and paper. Sandal oil is another big industry in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines; another bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquer-ware and toys. There is a promising industry in Virginia tobacco. For the benefit largely of our own electrical works we have factories for making porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

We are very proud of the products of these factories, and at the risk of being called provincial, try to set before all true Mysoreans the ideal that they should wash themselves with Mysore soap, dry themselves with Mysore towels, clothe themselves in Mysore silks, ride Mysore horses, eat the abundant Mysore food, drink Mysore coffee with Mysore sugar, build their homes with Mysore cement, Mysore timber and Mysore steel, furnish their houses with Mysore furniture and write their letters on Mysore paper. Let me here again refer to the remark of Sir John Wardlaw Milne that I quoted above. The State industries are all open like a book, or perhaps I should say, are displayed as in a shop front on the occasion of the Exhibition that is held every Dasara, and we welcome all friends from Madras who will come and take stalls in that exhibition to display their own goods, and still more do we welcome those who visit Mysore for the Dasara and spend their money on the Mysore goods that they find exhibited for sale.

Let me put on another slide and see what Mysore has to offer for the tourist and the visitor. I have already referred to some of

the holy places and places of pilgrimage, but there are many others whose names are well known, such as Sringeri, Melkote, Talkad, Nanjangud, Dattatreya-peetha, the famous shrine where Hindus and Mahomedans both worship, Tirthahalli, Dornahalli, and, may I add, Viduraswatha, with its famous peepul tree of Vidura by which it is hoped it will be remembered many years after the recent regrettable incident there has been forgotten. There are ancient capitals, famous battlefields, edicts of Asoka and monuments of the Hoysalas, and there is hardly one of the many hill tops in the State that does not carry a fort or a temple.

We have at Gersoppa the highest waterfall in the world with its drop of 830 feet. It is certainly also one of the most picturesque waterfalls in the world, just as the Sivasamudram waterfall is one of the most useful, since it furnishes electric power for a great part of the State.

Last of all, you have at the Dasara season a pageant which a recent writer describes as embodying "scenes of almost indescribable magnificence, scenes which might be taken from the pages of an Arabian Nights' Tale." Let me add one or two more extracts from that description. "The Palace, an exquisite example of architecture, is entirely outlined with myriads of tiny electric lights, one red lamp glowing on the golden dome to signify the presence of His Highness in the Palace. The huge Durbar Hall, blazing with light and a thousand colours, is open on one side to the courtyard below, where vast crowds of Mysoreans wait to see their Ruler take his seat on the historical Lion Throne. The tenth is the Day of Days, when the famous State Procession to the Banni Mantap Parade Ground takes place. About four o'clock in the afternoon, the Royal salute of 21 guns thunders from the Palace, followed by a blare of trumpets and the impressive strains of the Mysore National Anthem. The great march of might has begun. All Mysore is there. Townsman and peasant, all dressed in their colourful best, stand in a dense throng along the route, eager to do homage to their Maharaja. His Highness leaves the Palace for the first time during Dasara. He is preceded by the famous Mysore Cavalry and Household Troops, drum and fife bands, infantry, State coaches, camel carts, officials riding in huge elephant carriages, and many elephants. Altogether

there is nearly a mile of impressive pageant. . . . After the Procession reaches the Banni Mantap, and special religious ceremonies have taken place, His Highness appears at night-fall on a splendid white charger, ready to review his troops. Hundreds of lamps overhead cast their dazzling light on the scene, as the Maharaja rides past his regiments and then takes the salute as they march past the saluting base with bands playing. His Highness then returns to his Palace with his troops in the glittering Torchlight Procession, illuminated by electric lights, flaring oil torches, and thousands of fireworks."

And, in order that her visitors may enjoy these sights and pageantry to the full, Mysore does her best to make them comfortable. There are excellent hotels, both at Bangalore and Mysore. For those who wish a retreat far from the madding crowd, there are delightful bungalows at the top of Nandidroog, fully furnished and fitted with electric lights. There are sundry others, as at Krishnaraj Sagar, Hassan, Jog Falls and Sivasamudram, which are fully equipped and staffed so that the visitor need take no more than his bedding with him, and, thanks to the staging arrangements of our ancestors, there are other bungalows almost at every ten miles along the main roads at which accommodation is provided for those who carry a full supply of bedding and are content with a picnic meal.

For the sportsman I quote again from an article by that distinguished sportsman, Major Phythian Adams:

. . . "Mysore is the fortunate possessor of a fauna so diverse and varied that few other parts of India can equal it. The extensive open plains of the north are the home of numerous herds of black buck, which extend more or less over all cultivated areas of the State; the more broken country holds obinkara and wolves, while nilgai, though uncommon, are still reported to exist in certain parts. The forests contain herds of elephant and bison, and a good herd of sambhur and spotted deer, while lesser fry, barking deer, wild pig, etc., are common in suitable localities. The State contains some famous tiger grounds and panthers are ubiquitous, though hunting leopards are probably now extinct. Bears are fairly common in certain parts and wild dogs even more so. The list of indigenous small game includes the Great Indian Bustard

Floricane, Peafowl, Jungle and Spurfowl, Partridge, Sandgrouse (two or more varieties), several species of Quail, Green, Bluerock and Imperial Pigeons, and the Indian Hare, to which must be added in the cold weather countless numbers of Snipe, Duck and Teal and some Bar-headed Geese, which find rich subsistence in the paddy fields and on the irrigation tanks with which the State is so well provided. Apart from game birds Mysore is particularly rich in bird life, both resident and migrant."

Nor is there wanting ample provision for the sportsman of the camera. In addition to the comfortable bungalow at Bandipur, which adjoins the Madras game sanctuary at Mudumalai, Mysore has long had a game sanctuary of her own in charming surroundings in the Chamarajnagar Taluk.

As for other forms of sport, there are two important race meetings every year, at Mysore and Bangalore, at which latter place there is also an excellent pack of hounds. There are tournaments open to any club in India in cricket, football, hockey and tennis, during the Birthday and Dasara festivities in Mysore and at other times of the year in Bangalore. There is mahseer fishing in the rivers, and for the devotees of sailing, of which there are so many in Madras, there are excellent clubs at Bethamangala and Hessarghatta, and vast waters waiting navigation at Krishnaraj Sagar and the Vani Vilas Sagar.

For those whose taste lies in horticulture there are attractions such as are equalled in very few places in India. The combination of an equable climate all the year round with a good soil and plentiful water supply makes it possible to grow plants of the tropical and temperate zones side by side and in almost any season of the year. Forty years ago it was written that there had been established 258 varieties of roses, 160 kinds of ferns, 122 crotons, to say nothing of an endless number of flowering shrubs, brilliant foliage plants, gay annuals and gorgeous-blossomed creepers and orchids.

Since then these numbers have been largely increased, and there has been much work done in hybridising and cross-breeding with the result that the name of Mysore or of persons connected with Mysore are to be found attached, for instance, to varieties of the *bougainvillea* that are now all over the world.

And now, faithful to my scheme of describing the places that I love in the words of other writers, let me give you a modern journalist's view of the great new gardens at Brindavan (11 miles from Mysore City), which attract 200,000 visitors or more every year.

"Brindavan, seen by day, is an exquisite garden. In shape like an egg-cup, it is approached along the stem by an excellent motor road leading to a pavilion. There the visitor sees the terrain fall away in a series of terraces to the river-bed and rise again similarly on the other side. Each terrace is divided across by a wide strip of water in which fountains continuously play. Vertically, from topmost pavilion to river-bed, yet another strip of water begins with a miniature water-fall, and there is a 'race' from one terrace to the next. Flower-beds and trim box edges border lush lawns. The whole terrain on each flank is fringed by a sweep of tall trees."

"From dawn to dusk every nuance of nature's light and shade is caught up and reflected in the unfolding waters which stretch below. When darkness comes, as by some touch of a magic wand they begin to spray jewels of liquid light, each fountain being given an individuality all its own."

"So the enchanted eye is led onward, downward, to the river's edge, softly aglow with half-concealed, and half-revealed light. And there in the river's centre, rising a sheer 150 feet, is a tower of water which the wind claims for its own sport, whirling its drift in strangely attractive designs. On the far bank glowing fountains lead up to a flood-lit arch which has the effective outer darkness for foil."

For the educationist it is sufficient to say that we educated, not only the first lady to take a degree in any Indian University, but also the Premier of Madras.

I have kept the greatest asset of this fortunate State to the last. I refer to its wise, noble and benign Ruler. In the VII chapter of his 'Artha Sastra,' Kautilya describes the essential functions of a Ruler in the following language:

"He shall restrain the organs of sense; acquire wisdom by keeping company with the aged; establish safety and security by being ever active; maintain his subjects in the observance of their

respective duties by exercising authority ; keep up his personal discipline by receiving lessons in the sciences, and endear himself to the people by bringing them in contact with wealth and doing good to them."

Let me ask you to compare with this the description of His Highness the Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, written by an eminent member of the Civil Service thirty years ago :

"On young shoulders he carried a head of extraordinary maturity, which was, however, no bar to a boyish and whole-hearted enjoyment of manly sports as well as of the simple pleasures of life. He rode straight to hounds, played polo with the best, and a first-class game of racquets. He was devoted to animals, particularly his horses and the terrier that would be his constant companion, and he never failed to attend stables of a morning, to watch the training, supervise the care and gratify the taste for lucerne and carrots of a huge stable of carriage horses, hunters and polo ponies. He had the taste and knowledge to appreciate Western music as well as his own. I never knew him make a mistake as to the quality of the English men and women that he admitted to his friendship. As to his own people, he sized up each individual with an intuition amazing in one of his years. In some respects he was and always will be an older man than myself, and he will forgive my recalling how he once watched with silent amusement a process extending over some months, in the course of which I was successfully humbugged by a cleverer man than myself, and only let me into the joke when the individual concerned was put up for advancement and promptly turned down. Through all initial difficulties the Maharaja pursued his placid way, undisturbed by the criticism of the thoughtless, the uninformed or the dissatisfied. He arrived at decisions with deliberation, but his mind, once made up, was unalterable, and the unforgivable sin in his eyes was inconsistency or facile change of front on the part of a responsible officer. Himself absolutely reliable, he found no excuse for vacillation in others. His patience was inexhaustible, he was never the young man in a hurry, but, as the years rolled by, one scheme after another of his own planning was realised with a completeness that was impressive and with an entire absence of fuss or disturbance that was not less remarkable."

It has been an infinite blessing to Mysore to have had the advantage of that intuition, that patient wisdom, that sporting enthusiasm, that loving care, to guide its affairs through the manifold changes and chances of the past thirty-five years, and it is a circumstance for which all Mysore is sincerely grateful that we can still rely on those qualities to guide us in the critical times in which we are now living. No one has been more ready to promote constitutional reforms than His Highness himself, and no one is better qualified to understand and to adjust the claims of the impatient idealist with the stern realities of the actual facts.

GUIDE TO TOURISTS

THE State of Mysore with its lovely cities, wonderfully ornate shrines, marvels of architecture and sculpture, picturesque water-falls and a range of scenery abounding with every charm of a tropical country has earned for itself the reputation of being the tourists' ideal resort in India. It offers a diversity of attractions perhaps unequalled in any other Province or State in this country. It may be said, without any exaggeration, that no other country of the same area as Mysore has a greater wealth of attractions to fascinate even the most exacting tourist of to-day. Situated in the south with a general elevation of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea-level, it enjoys a mild and salubrious climate. The State covers an area of 29,483 square miles and has a population of nearly seven millions. It is a land of lofty mountains and primeval forests; it is the special haunt of the tiger, the bison and the wild elephant; the peculiar home of sandal and teak; the chief garden in India for coffee cultivation and it yields by far the largest quantity of gold of any country in the East. In relation to humanity again, it has been the home of two of the greatest philosophers of India—Shankara and Ramanuja, whose tenets are to this day followed by millions of Hindus. Many forms of faith have been established here and left their deep impress on the country. The State has some of the largest pioneer industrial undertakings in India, such as the Gold Mines of Kolar, the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati, the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya and the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore. It is one of the largest producers of silk, soap and sandal oil.

The history of the land is as varied as it is interesting. Tradition connects it with many a legend, teeming with romance of the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to more historic times, the country formed part of the empire of Asoka whose famous edicts and pillars are to be found in the extreme north of the State. Later, it was the birth-place of three great royal races dominant in the South—the

Kadambas, the Hoysalas and the kings of Vijayanagar. In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Mysore was ruled by a succession of kings of the Hoysala dynasty, whose religious devotion and piety expressed itself in building ornate shrines, the like of which it would be hard to find anywhere else in India. These shrines are unrivalled for their delicacy of carving and mastery of design. Thanks to the impetus given by the kings of this dynasty, Hindu architecture and sculpture received their fullest development and perfection in Mysore in the thirteenth century which witnessed the Gothic renaissance in Europe. The temples at Somanathpur, Belur and Halebid, which were built then, still stand witness to the marvellous powers of invention and skill of India's master-builders of seven centuries ago. Their beauty was so well known even in the early days, that it attracted a Turkish traveller, Abdur Razzack, in 1430 A.D. On seeing them he was so charmed that he dared not attempt any description of their wonder and beauty, fearing he would be accused of exaggeration.

Mysore came under the present reigning dynasty in the fourteenth century. Since then it has been governed by a succession of distinguished Rulers. For a few years towards the close of the eighteenth century, the real power in the State passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. In 1799, however, Tippu was defeated by the British and their allies in the famous battle of Seringapatam and the Hindu reigning dynasty was restored to its former power in the person of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III.

The present Ruler, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, ascended the throne in 1894 and assumed the administration of the country in 1902. His Highness's Silver Jubilee, which marked twenty-five years of beneficent and progressive reign, was celebrated in 1927 with great rejoicing by all his subjects. The ultimate authority in the State is His Highness the Maharaja who is assisted in the administration of the country by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan, as President, and two Members. The present Dewan of the State is *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail. There are two constitutional bodies to help in the administration, namely, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, composed mostly of elected representatives of the people.

The best time to visit Mysore is on the occasion of the Dasara festivities when the visitor may combine a tour of the State with the unique Dasara sight-seeing in the city of Mysore. These festivities, which generally fall in September-October every year, are observed in Mysore City with true oriental pomp and pageantry. They extend over ten days, and every evening the Maharaja sits on his jewelled throne (Simhasan), which according to Hindu jurisprudence is an emblem of sovereignty, and receives the obeisance of his subjects. The scene in the courtyard of the Palace is thrilling to a degree. The throne originally belonged to the kings of Vijayanagar, and on the disruption of their kingdom in the sixteenth century, it passed into the hands of Raja Wadiyar of the present dynasty in 1610. Since then his descendants have been sitting on this throne following the tradition laid down by him three centuries ago. The throne is of fig-wood, overlaid with gold. Its surface is covered with gold and silver figures and arabesques. From its arms hang tassels of pearls. Overhead is a pearl-fringed umbrella, surmounted by a mythical jewelled bird of which legend asserts that "the head on which its shadow falls will wear a crown." On the tenth day of the Dasara the Maharaja goes in a procession through the principal streets of the city, seated in a golden howdah on an elephant. The procession which is headed by camels, and accompanied by elephants, horses richly caparisoned, palanquins and silver coaches and standard-bearers with silken banners, slowly winds its way with a splendour and magnificence which is unsurpassed in the whole of India. The City of Mysore presents during the Dasara the appearance of a veritable fairy-land.

A tour of the State may conveniently begin from the principal city of Bangalore which is connected by rail with Madras and Bombay. The old town of Bangalore, the possession of which was fiercely coveted by the powers in South India in the seventeenth century, has gradually extended so that it now covers an area of nearly 25 square miles, and with its population of 306,000, ranks as the ninth city in India. It consists of two separate but adjacent blocks, Bangalore City proper and the Civil and Military Station. The administration of the latter has been made over to the British Government for purposes of a Cantonment and the Station is the

headquarters of the Madras District Area of the Indian Army. The City proper is the seat of the Government of Mysore. Bangalore is replete with modern comforts and it has, by its mild climate, lured many from British India who have made it their permanent home. It is a city of parks and public gardens, of big public offices, colleges, hospitals and other institutions. It is fast developing into a great industrial centre. There are many mills and factories producing varied types of textile goods, electrical goods and lamps, stone-wares, tiles, etc. The Mysore Sandal Soap which commands such a wide popularity is manufactured here. The Soap Factory may be visited as also the Government Electric Factory, Porcelain Factory and Industrial Laboratory. Other places of interest are the Maharaja's Palace, the Public Gardens, called "Lal-Bagh," the Cubbon Park and the Indian Institute of Science.

The large artificial lake, called Chamaraaj Sagar, which supplies drinking water to Bangalore is well worth a visit. It is situated 22 miles from Bangalore and may be reached by car or bus.

Close to Bangalore (35 miles) and connected with it by a light railway lies the hill station of Nandi (4,851 feet above sea-level) which has a salubrious climate all the year round. With its fortifications, the ruins of which may still be seen, it was a formidable stronghold in the eighteenth century and was captured by the British Army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. It now serves the purpose of a popular summer resort with fine furnished bungalows provided with electric lights and having excellent catering arrangements—vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian. A newly laid motor road up the hill has rendered it easily accessible to motorists. In addition to the many amenities provided, twelve motor sheds and quarters for servants have been built.

Those who wish to have the thrill of going down 6,000 or 7,000 feet into the bowels of the earth may make a short trip of 60 miles from Bangalore by car, or railway on the Bangalore-Madras line, to the Kolar Gold Field, which contains some of the deepest mines in the world. There are four companies, formed and financed in England, working on the Kolar Gold Field under mining leases granted by the Government of Mysore. These

mines have reached very great depths, and two of these are at present operating at a depth of over 8,000 feet vertically below the surface. Over twenty-three thousand men are employed in the mines and nearly thirteen thousand of them work underground. Machinery worked by electricity is used on an extensive scale, the power being supplied by the Government of Mysore from the Generating Station at Sivasamudram 92 miles away. All the mines are in quite a flourishing condition and the total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of operations to the end of 1937 amounted to 18,897,760 oz. valued at £86,435,892. What was once a tract of desolate waste is now humming with activity. The leases of the mining companies were recently renewed by the Government of Mysore for a further period of 30 years from 1940. For permission to see the mines, application should be made to the Superintendent of the mines concerned or to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Field.

The tourist may next proceed from Bangalore to Mysore, the capital of the State, after seeing the famous waterfalls at Sivasamudram (Siva's Ocean) and the Sugar Factory at Mandya on the way. Sivasamudram is reached by a good cross road, 30 miles in length, from Maddur, an intermediate railway station on the Bangalore-Mysore line. The river Cauvery branches here into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet in a succession of picturesque rapids and cascades. The northern one is known as *Gagana Chukki* (Heavenly Spray) and the one on the south as the *Bar Chukki* (Heavy Spray). At the northern cataract the stream rushes precipitously over the edge of a tremendous abyss, and dashing over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam, hurls itself into a deep pool below. The southern cataract is perhaps even finer than the northern one. During the rainy season the river pours over the hillside in an unbroken volume, a quarter of a mile across, but in the dry months it is divided into several distinct falls of great splendour which the tourist can contemplate at his ease as he discusses his lunch on the opposite side of the stream. The scenery around is extremely grand, the hills being clothed in dense forest, and the whole locality leaves an indelible impression on the mind of the visitor.

Sivasamudram is also noted for its large Electric Generating Station. The possibility of harnessing the falls for generating electricity was visualised by the administrators of Mysore even in the very early days of electrical engineering before the close of the nineteenth century, and the development of electric energy was first established in Mysore as early as 1902 by the installation of generating units in the Power House at Sivasamudram which now produces 58,000 E.H.P. for use in many parts of the State for whatever purpose modern civilization requires. The transmission system has kept pace with generation and it now embraces a high tension route mileage of about 550 miles, traversing the greater part of the State and having further ramifications for supplying no less than 176 towns and villages.

En passant, it may be stated that a few miles away from Sivasamudram, the Shimsha hydro-electric power scheme is being rapidly pushed through at a cost of Rs. 67 lakhs to provide for the ever-widening demand for power.

The Sugar Factory at Mandya, which lies on the trunk road from Bangalore to Mysore and on the Bangalore-Mysore railway line, is reputed to be the largest of its kind in India. It produces well over 26,000 tons of sugar a year.

The City of Mysore with its lovely pleasancess and delightful parks is acknowledged to be "a Garden City" and "the cleanest city in India." It lies by the side of a rocky hill named after the goddess Chamundi which lends the City a pleasing picturesqueness. The City has been so greatly improved that persons who had seen Mysore two decades ago would hardly recognise the present handsome and growing City with its magnificent wide roads and imposing buildings. Mysore has been the capital of the State ever since 1799. The Maharaja's Palace which stands in the old Fort is admittedly one of the loveliest buildings in India. It is an imposing structure, 145 feet high, and took fourteen years to complete. It is built of many varieties of stone and "is unsurpassed," says Sir George Watt, "by any other stone work in India." The general appearance and the outline of the Palace are Indo-Saracenic, but the details are distinctly Hoysala in character. From the basement to the top the surface is adorned with sculptures of the very best class of Indian art. The Mysore specialities

of silk and sandal oil are produced in the City of Mysore. The Government Silk Weaving Factory is equipped with Swiss and French looms and manufactures high grade fabrics, such as georgette, crepe-de-chine and satins, and also silk handkerchiefs and ties. The sandal oil produced by the Government Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore is noted for its purity and its essential aromatic properties. It is largely exported to Europe, America and Japan. Other notable places in the City are the Mysore University buildings, the Curzon Park, Lalitha Mahal, the Zoological Gardens and the Chamundi Hills.

Mysore City is the most convenient centre from which to visit the following places :—

		<i>Miles</i>
Krishnaraja Sagar ...	...	10
Somanathpur ...	...	33
Seringapatam ...	...	11
Melkote ...	...	31 (20 miles from Seringapatam).

At Krishnaraja Sagar there is the second largest reservoir in India, named in honour of His Highness the present Maharaja in whose reign it was constructed. The dam is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and is intended to store 124 feet of depth of water. The reservoir has a water spread of fifty square miles and is intended to irrigate an extent of 120,000 acres of land situated in some of the most arid tracts of the State. By the side of the dam are laid out in exquisite taste the terrace gardens, known as the Brindavan, which rise in a series of ascending terraces on both the banks of the river bed and contain beautiful lawns and colourful beds, sweet scented bushes and shady walks, and cascades and fountains always reflecting changing hues from morning till night. The panorama from any given point is superb and enchanting. Each fountain has an individuality of its own and one feels as though all the beautiful elements in the fountain world had gathered here for merry-making and enjoyment. With the coming on of night, a battery of multi-coloured search lights is made to light up the fountain sprays and then each fountain throws up into the air its own shower of jewels. The engineer, the gardener and, more than

all, the artistic mind behind the whole scheme have combined to make the Brindavan a living realisation of the gardens so vividly pictured by Persian poets in their lyrics. It recalls to one's remembrance the couplet, "If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this."

The shrine at Somanathpur is another marvel of grace and beauty which one should not miss seeing. Its elegance of outline and the marvellous elaboration of detail that characterises it have been admired by all those who have seen the temple. It was built, according to an inscription at the entrance, in 1269 A.D. by Soma, a member of the royal family and a high dignitary under King Narasimha III of the Hoysala dynasty. The temple stands in the middle of an open courtyard, which encloses it as if it were in a frame, and is surmounted by three elegantly carved towers which in their symmetry and proportion are gems of architecture. The towers are pyramidal in shape and are decorated with lace-like ornaments from top to bottom. Around the exterior base of the temple are sculptured the incidents of the epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, and above it are portrayed the gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon with various kinds of ornamental canopies above them. The number of large images on the outer walls is 194 and every one of them bespeaks the supreme talent of the Mysore artists of the thirteenth century. The temple is in itself a veritable museum of Indian art.

The greatest interest, however, attaches to Seringapatam as the scene of combats glorious in Indian history. Seringapatam is a small island formed by the river Cauvery, about three miles long and a mile broad. It was for long the capital of the Mysore Maharajas, and it was from this island, which its triple fortifications had rendered impregnable, that Tippu carried on his incessant warfare against the British towards the close of the eighteenth century. The fort was taken by the British and their allies in the battle of Seringapatam in 1799. The historic breach through which the invading army was successfully led into the fort by General Sir David Baird is marked by a simple and plain monument on the south-west angle of the fort. On the historic 4th of May 1799, the British troops, entrenched on the other side of the river, crossed its rugged bed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

They were exposed to a heavy fire from the fort, but they ascended the breach in spite of all opposition from the enemy and within a short time planted the British flag on the fort. Other places of interest on the island are the Darya Dowlat Bagh (Garden of the Wealth of the Sea) which was the favourite retreat of Tippu, the water-gate in which he died fighting and the Gumbaz or the mausoleum in which he and his parents lie entombed.

The peaceful and orderly town of Melkote is a place of pilgrimage to all Hindus. The great philosopher, Ramanuja, settled here in the eleventh century and renovated the temple of Narayana at Melkote. It was while living here that he wrote his commentary on the *Vedanta Sutrās* which in its broad features anticipated the philosophy of Hegel. The temple has many valuable jewels, and one of them, a diamond crown known as the *Vayira Mudi* (Sanskrit *Vajra makuta*), is almost priceless. It is believed to have been presented to the temple by Krishna, the hero of the Mahabharata. The crown is always kept in safe custody in the Mysore Palace and is exposed to the gaze of the people only once a year during a festival which is generally held in March—April, when it is placed on the head of the image for a night. This festival is attended by thousands of people from all over India.

The traveller may next proceed from Mysore to Hassan either by car or by the Mysore-Arsikere railway, according to his convenience. Hassan is the best place from which to visit the colossal statue of Gomateswara and the famous temples at Belur and Halebid. The distances from Hassan to these places are :—

			Miles
Sravanabelagola	...	...	30
Belur	...	...	25
Halebid	...	...	35 (10 miles from Belur).

Buses run daily to these places from Hassan and cars can also be hired at Hassan.

Sravanabelagola lies in the middle of two small hills and in the whole of the beautiful State of Mysore it would be hard to find a spot where the historic and the picturesque clasp hands so firmly as here. Every inch of it is paved with history and romance. As far back as the third century B.C. Chandragupta Maurya, who built up one of the biggest empires of ancient India, took a vow of absolute renunciation towards the close of his life, like the Indian kings and emperors of yore, and leaving his capital, Pataliputra, in the north migrated south and finally settled here at Sravanabelagola. The rocky cave in one of the hills in which the emperor spent his last days as an ascetic is still in existence and is visited by many to whom the historic has its fascinating appeal. Later, in 983 A.D., was erected on the bigger of the two hills, the largest known statue in the world. It was set up, as the inscriptions around it tell us, by one Chamundaraya, a powerful local potentate, and represents a Jain saint by name Gomateswara. The statue, which is held in great reverence and worshipped by millions of Jains throughout India, stands sixty feet high and is bigger than any known statue of Rameses in Egypt. The image is cut out of a huge boulder and its rough surface has been made to yield, by the hand of an unknown artist, an exquisite statue with the calm and beatific smile of a saint. The visitor would be astonished at the amount of labour such a prodigious work must have entailed and would be puzzled to know whether the statue was a part of the hill itself or had been moved to the spot where it now stands. Whether the rock was found *in situ* or was moved, "nothing grander," says Fergusson, "or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt and even there, no known statue surpasses it in height or excels it in the perfection of art it exhibits."

The temple at Belur is one of the most exquisite specimens of Hoysala architecture and rivals in fertility of design and perfection of finish that of the Somanathpur temple. It was built more than nine hundred years ago by the munificence of the Hoysala king, Vishnuvardhana, who was a great patron of the liberal arts and who enriched and embellished the beauty of his country by raising several dainty monuments which, for centuries, have been admired by men of all faiths. He was a Jain by religion and was converted

to Vaishnavism by Ramanuja. In commemoration of his change of faith he had this beautiful temple at Belur constructed and dedicated in 1117 to the god Vijaya Narayana, whose image is still worshipped in the temple. Fergusson, the eminent authority on Indian architecture and sculpture, speaking of this temple observes : " There are many buildings in India which are unsurpassed for delicacy of detail by any in the world, but the temple of Belur surpasses even these for freedom of handling and richness of fancy."

The name of the architect who designed and executed the temple is surrounded by many legends. It is said that he was one Jakanachari by name and that he began and completed each of the three great temples at Somanathpur, Belur and Halebid in a single night. Whoever the architect or architects might have been, there can be no doubt that they have left at Belur, as a gift to posterity, a wonderful shrine, of which "every part is so complicated, so lavishly and yet so harmoniously ornate."

The village of Halebid marks the site on which stood the city of Dvarasamudra, the wealthy capital of the Hoysala kings. The splendour of this ancient city is attested by its architectural monuments, which rank among the masterpieces of Hindu art. The most remarkable of these are the Hoysaleswara and Kedaraswara temples. The former is a unique work of art. It was, however, never finished. "Had but this temple been completed, it is," says Fergusson, "one of the buildings on which the advocate of Hindu architecture would desire to take his stand." He waxes eloquent over its beauty and says : "A person here sees a greater amount of skilled labour than was ever exhibited in a like space in any other building in the whole world : and the style of workmanship is of a very high order. . . . Every convolution of every scroll is different. No two canopies in the whole building are alike and every part exhibits a joyous exuberance of fancy scorning mechanical restraint. All that is wild in human faith or warm in human feeling is found portrayed on its walls."

From Hassan the traveller may pass on by train to Tarikere, wherefrom a short excursion can easily be made by bus to Sringeri, a place of pilgrimage rendered picturesque by the river Tunga. The great Saiva reformer and philosopher, Shankara, settled here

in the eighth century and founded the spiritual throne which has been occupied down to the present day by as apostolical a succession as the papal chair. The *Matha* (religious institution) which he founded is perhaps the richest in India and possesses a valuable collection of jewels given by generations of kings and emperors of mediæval India. The head of the *Matha* is styled the *Jagadguru* or "guru of the world" and is possessed of extensive authority and influence. He wears on ceremonial occasions a tiara like the Pope's, covered with pearls and precious stones given by one of the Peshwas (Prime Ministers) of the Mahratta Empire, and a handsome necklace of pearls, with an emerald centre piece. The jewels of the goddess Sarada (goddess of learning), which he worships, are of great value, made of solid gold and set with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones. Besides these, there are many figures of gods and goddesses carved out of single pieces of precious stones. Those interested in Sanskrit may visit the library of the *Matha* which contains a good number of unpublished manuscripts. The collection as a whole awaits closer examination at the hands of specialists.

The tourist may finally proceed to see the magnificent Falls of Gersoppa. He may catch the train at Tarikere for Shimoga, which is the most convenient place from which to visit the Falls. On the way to Shimoga lies Bhadravati where the Mysore Iron and Steel Works are located. The factory is the second largest of its kind in the British Empire and contains the only charcoal blast furnace and wood distillation plant in the East. Bhadravati is the growing industrial centre of the State. A cement factory and a paper mill have been established there.

The Gersoppa Falls the highest in the world with a drop of 830 feet, are situated at a distance of 62 miles from Shimoga and may be reached by car or bus. They eclipse every other fall in the East and have few rivals in any part of the world. The river Sharavati (Arrow-born) flowing over a rocky bed of about 250 yards wide, reaches here a tremendous chasin, and takes a stupendous leap in four distinct cascades, presenting a scene of transcendent grandeur and sublimity. The general effect is greatly heightened by the wild and beautiful country around, covered with a wealth of luxuriant vegetation. The

largest of the cascades is called the Raja, the next the Roarer, the third the Rocket and the last the Rani. The scene that bursts into one's view on peering down the gulf at the head of the Falls can hardly be described in words. As one visitor describes it, "One might almost gaze for ever on the abyss, in which a mighty mass of water appears eternally burying itself in a mist-shrouded grave. The clouds of spray which continually ascend heavenwards in slow and majestic wreaths appear to typify the shadowy ghosts of the entombed waters."

Not far from the Falls, without in any way affecting the beauty of the surroundings preliminary work has been taken up on the Jog Hydro-Electric Project, estimated to cost Rs. 150 lakhs to provide power for areas as yet untouched by the magic wand of electricity.

While the Dasara and Birthday festivities draw literally lakhs of people from all over India and even outside, Christmas is another festive season, both in Bangalore and Mysore, when people take advantage of the holidays to run up to one of the several hotels and spend a week or so visiting the many interesting places strewn all over the State.

Apart from the sight-seeing attractions, "Mahseer" fishing in Cauvery and big game hunting will appeal to those in search of shikar sports. Tigers, panthers, bisons, bears, etc., haunt large tracks of the various forests spread all over the State. To the south-west of Mysore City is the famous Heggaddevankote State Forest, the haunt of the wild elephant and other big game. The occasional *Khedda* operation to capture wild elephants is a particular feature of this forest.

If further particulars are wanted, the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore, will be glad to furnish any information to those specially desiring to come to Mysore in search of big game.

Fast railway train connections make travelling in Mysore State easy and pleasant. The railway fares are rated amongst the lowest in India. Plenty of good accommodation is available in up-to-date hotels (both Indian and European) in Bangalore and Mysore throughout the year. The main railway routes afford exquisite scenery while those who wish to go into the interior will find good roads, regular bus lines and a hospitable people at their

service. The General Manager of the Mysore State Railway may be addressed by tourists as regards information pertaining to timings, rates and routes.

The views included in this book represent only a small part of what Mysore has to offer to sight-seers, but they will suffice to convey some idea of the varied beauty of the country.

Further information may be obtained from the Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.



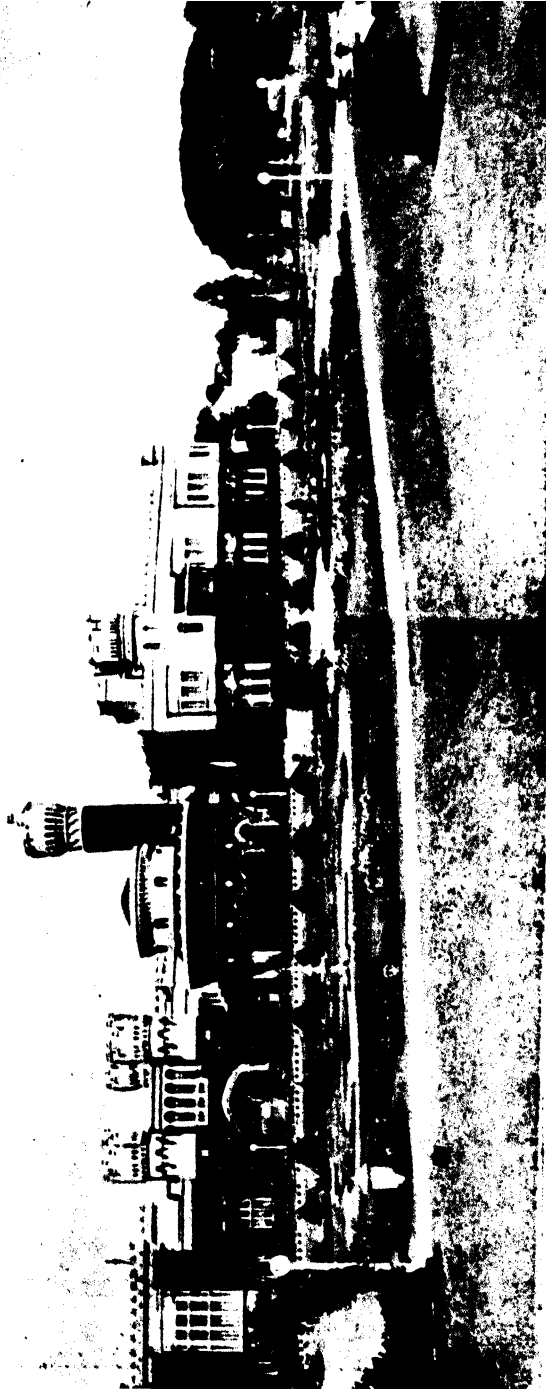
**1. HIS HIGHNESS SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.**



**R. HIS HIGHNESS SRI KANTIRAVA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
YUVARAJA OF MYSORE.**



3. PRINCE JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR.



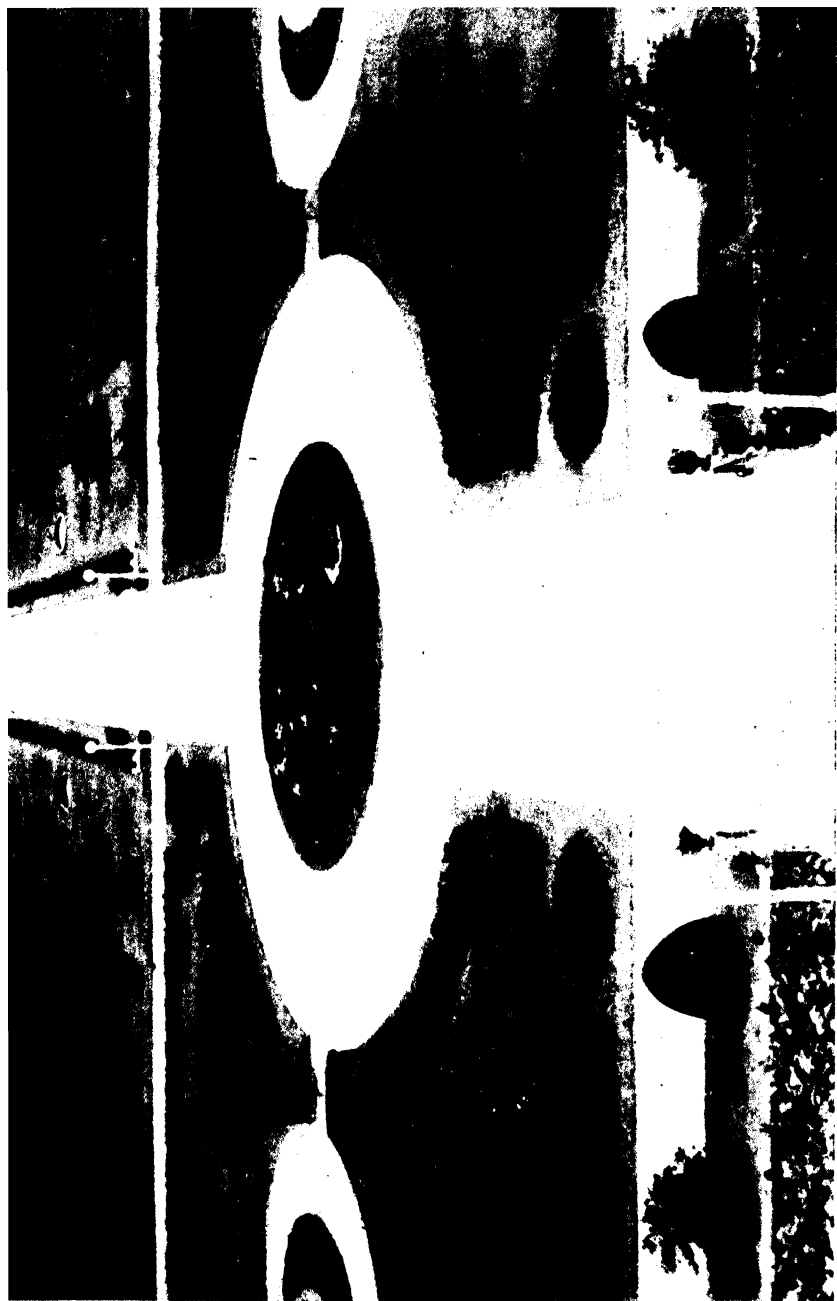
4. BANGALORE H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

and stately building is situated to the west of the Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station. The main building is two storeyed and is designed in Eu



5. BANGALORE PALACE—THE GARDENS.

The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubberies, fountains and pleasant walks which form an attractive feature of the Palace.

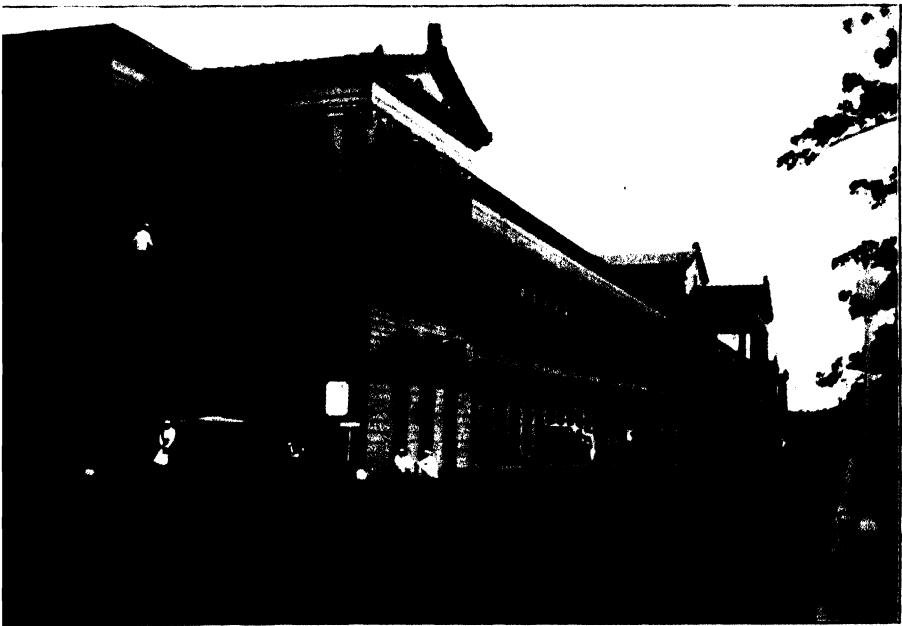


6. BANGALORE PALACE VIEW OF THE GARDENS AS SEEN FROM THE TERRACE.



7. THE PUBLIC OFFICES, CUBBON PARK.

This noble pile of buildings in Grecian style is 640 feet long and was built in 1868.
The principal offices of the Government of Mysore are located in it.



8. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Offices are situated in Cubbon Park named after Sir Mark Cubbon who was Chief Commis-

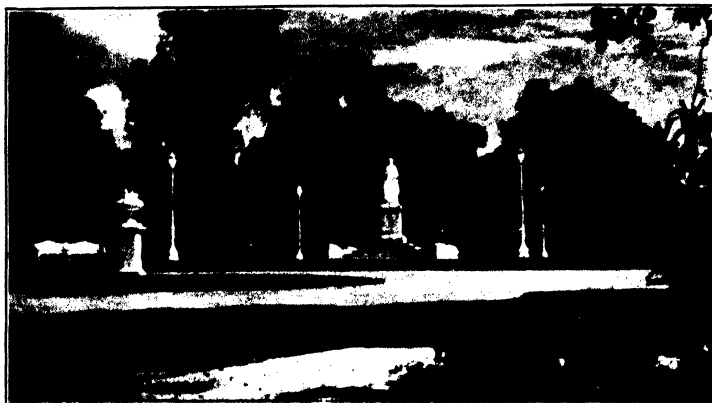


Photo by]

[Cyril and Wiele.

**9. MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE MAHARAJA IN THE MIDDLE
OF A WELL LAID-OUT GARDEN IN CUBBON PARK.**

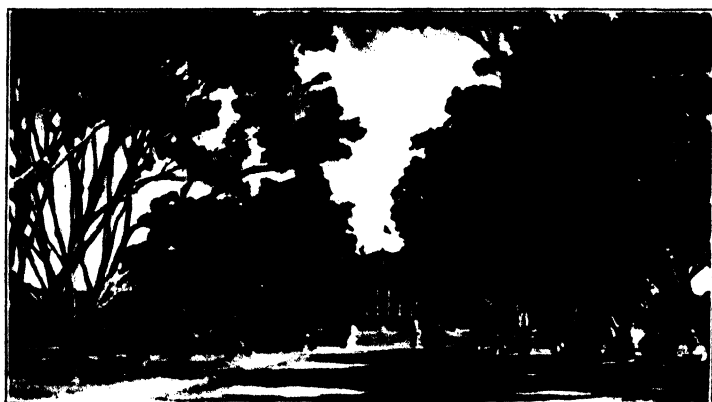


Photo by]

10. AN AVENUE IN CUBBON PARK. *[Cyril and Wiele.*



Photo by

11. BANGALORE SHESHADRI MEMORIAL HALL, CUBBON PARK. *[Studio Regal.]*

The building is named after Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, who was Dewan of Mysore from 1883 to 1902. In front of it is the statue set up to perpetuate his memory. The Memorial Hall houses a well-stocked Public Library containing more than 20,000 volumes.



12. BANGALORE GOVERNMENT GUEST HOUSE, KUMARA PARK.

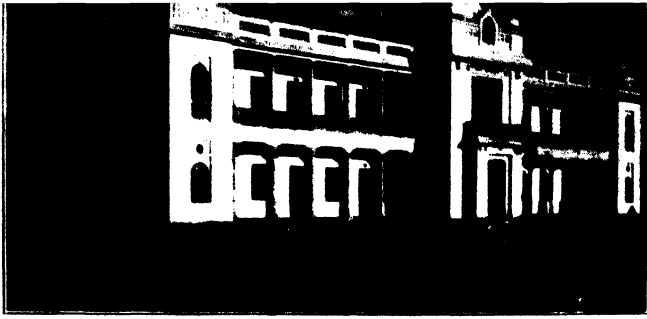
It was originally the residence of Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, and is now used for the accommodation of distinguished visitors to Bangalore.



Photo by] **13. BANGALORE THE GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDENS KNOWN AS THE LAL-BAGH.** *[Cyril and Wicle.*

These were first laid out in 1780 by Hyder Ali and subsequent improvements have made them one of the finest gardens in India. They are greatly appreciated by all classes of people.





Phot. by]

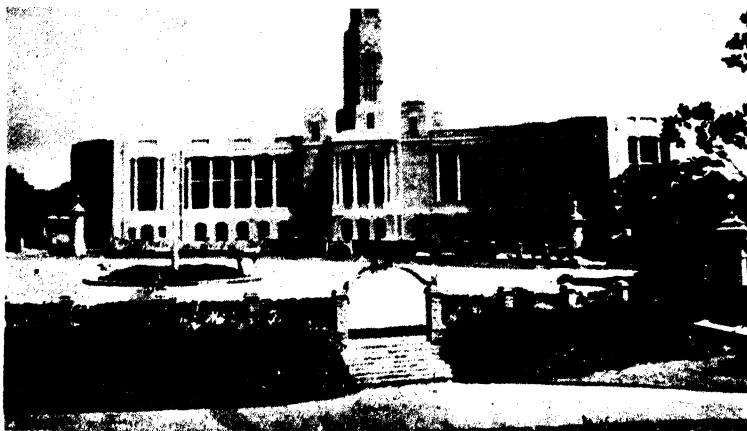
[Studio Regal.

15. SANSKRIT COLLEGE, BANGALORE.

Mysore has long been a centre of Sanskrit learning and culture, and some of its Maharajas were not merely patrons of Sanskrit literature but were themselves poets and scholars of eminence. In keeping with this tradition, two Sanskrit colleges are maintained at Mysore and Bangalore, the one at Mysore being maintained from the private purse of the Maharaja.



16. THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE, BANGALORE.



**17. SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA SILVER JUBILEE TECHNOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.**

**Established as an all-State Memorial to Commemorate the Silver Jubilee
of the Reign of H. H. the Maharaja.**



18. THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, BANGALORE.

**This College prepares candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in
Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.**

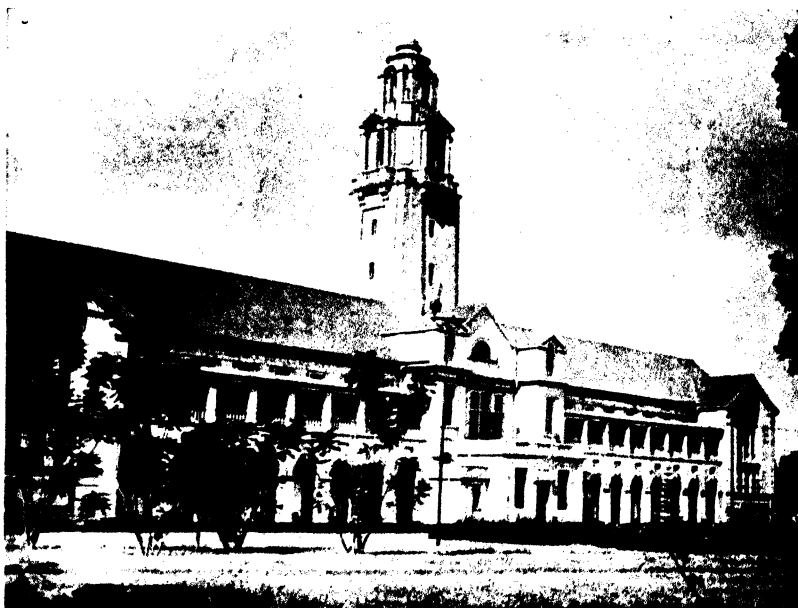


Photo by

[Cyril and Wiele,

19. BANGALORE THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.

This is the science college of the Mysore University where students are taught up to the M.Sc. standard.



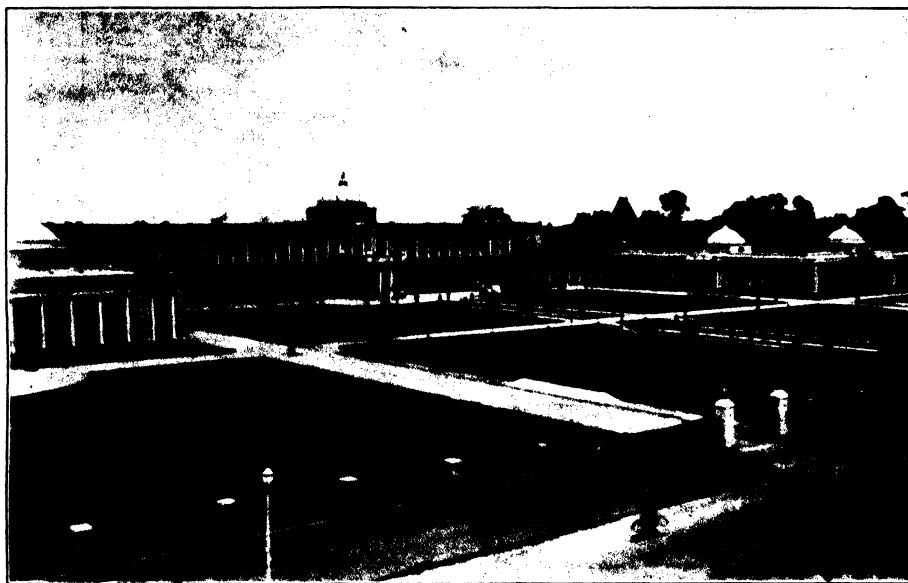
20. THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.

The Institute is devoted to the promotion of advanced studies and original research in pure and applied science and is the first of its kind in India. It is an all-India Institution established through the munificence of the late Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay.



21. BANGALORE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

This is one of the best ophthalmic institutions in India and is largely resorted to by patients from all over the country.



22. BANGALORE -VANI VILAS HOSPITAL.

This Hospital for Women and Children, named after the mother of H. H. the Maharaja, is the second largest institution of its kind in India.



23. BANGALORE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

The hospital is equipped with the latest scientific appliances and has accommodation for nearly 300 in-patients. About 107,000 out-patients and 6,000 in-patients are treated here every year.



24. BANGALORE NEW MENTAL HOSPITAL.

This institution in its design, construction and equipment ranks as one of the best mental hospitals in India.



Photo by]

[Studio Regal.

25. BANGALORE St. PETER'S SEMINARY.

This seminary belonging to the Foreign Missions of Paris, prepares priests to look after the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholics of the Dioceses of Pondicherry, Kumbakonam, Coimbatore, Salem and Mysore.

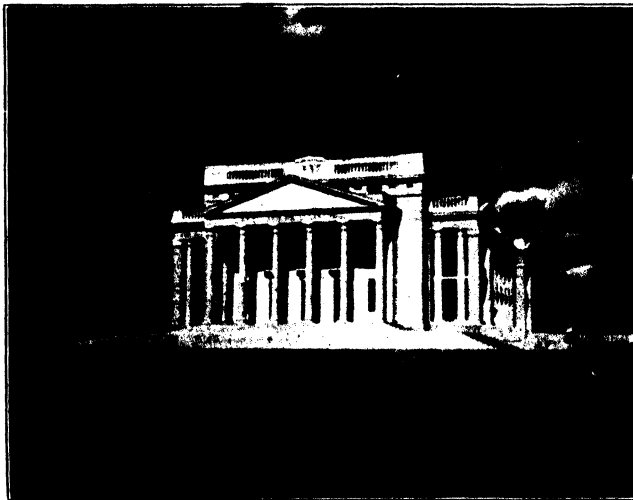


Photo by]

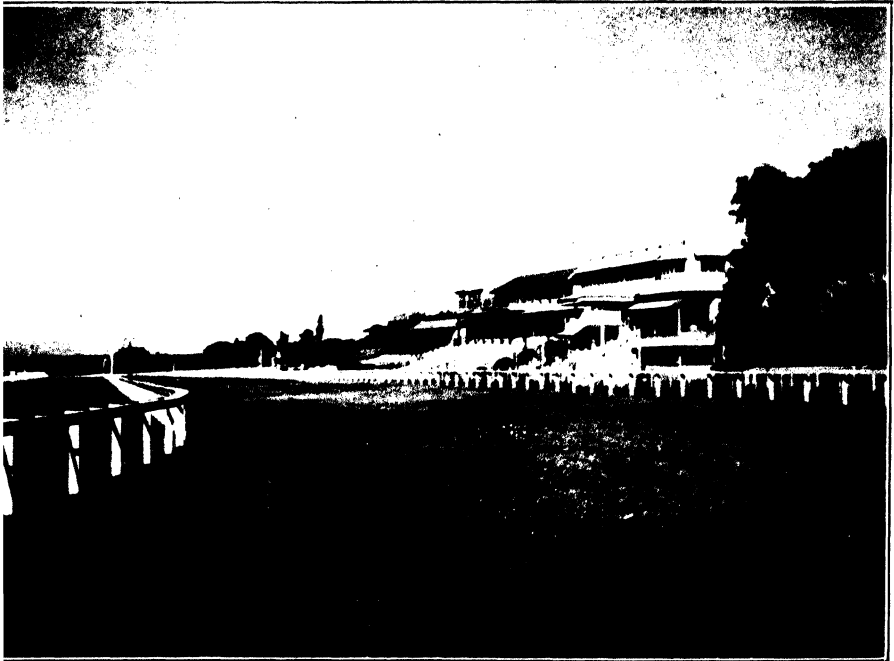
[Cyril and Wiele.

26. SIR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY TOWN HALL.

This was built through the munificence of a city-father, the late Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, for some time Member of the Executive Council, Government of Mysore, and is the centre of the civic activities of Bangalore.



27. THE BANGALORE CITY MARKET ILLUMINATED
FOR THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.



28. THE BANGALORE RACE COURSE.



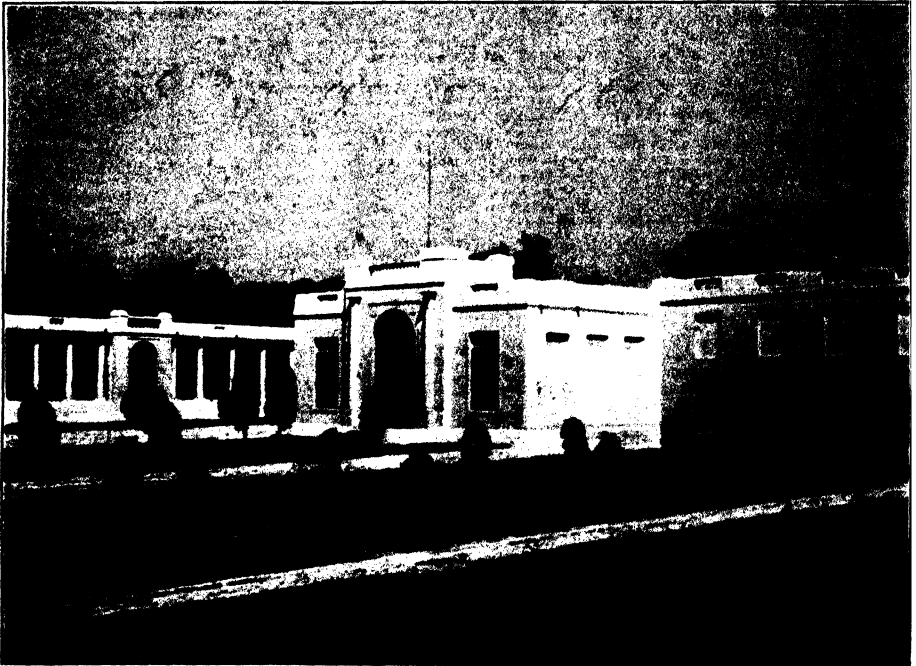
29. THE BANGALORE HUNT.



30. THE GOLF CLUB, BANGALORE.



31. GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY, BANGALORE.

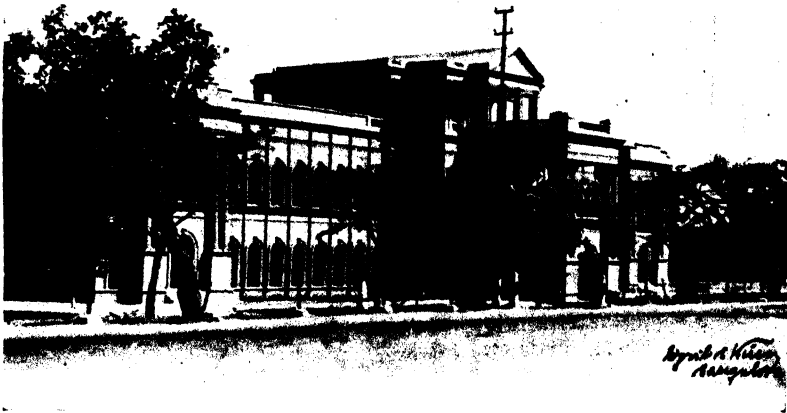


32. GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

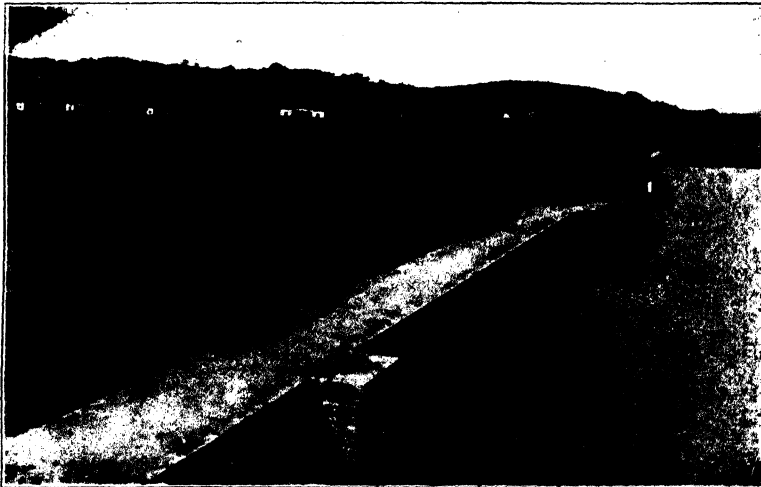
The Mysore Sandal Soap which commands such a wide popularity is manufactured here.



33. THE ULSOOR TEMPLE, BANGALORE CANTONMENT.



34. MYSORE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE, BANGALORE.



35. CHAMARAJ SAGAR.

The large artificial lake, situated about 22 miles from Bangalore on the Magadi Road, which supplies drinking water to the City of Bangalore. The dam is built across the river Arkavati and the reservoir is capable of supplying water to a population of over three hundred thousand for a period of four consecutive rainless years.



36. INSPECTION BUNGALOW AT CHAMARAJ SAGAR.

A well-furnished bungalow is maintained at Chamaraj Sagar which visitors may occupy on payment of a small fee.



37. A GROUP OF YOUNG HORSES IN THE PADDOCKS AT THE STUD FARM, KUNIGAL.

An up-to-date Stud Farm for breeding race horses and other thoroughbreds is maintained at Kunigal, 44 miles from Bangalore.



38. A VIEW OF THE NANDI HILL STATION—(4,851 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL).

This hill station, situated about 35 miles from Bangalore, has a cool and salubrious climate, and serves the purpose of a popular
It has successfully laid out roads and small furnished bungalows

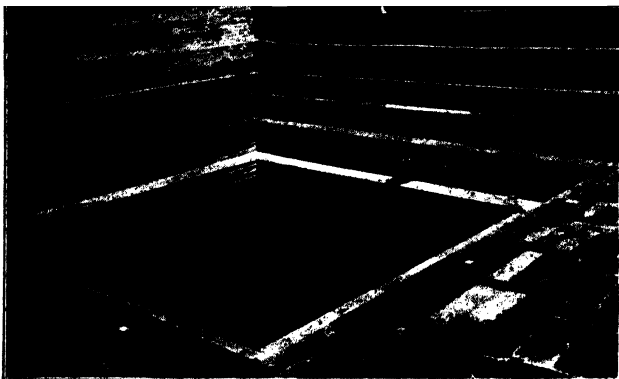


Photo by]

[Horticultural Department.

**39. AMRITASAROVAR OR THE LAKE OF NECTAR :
NANDI HILL.**





Photo by]

[Horticultural Department.

**41. CUBBON BUNGALOW AT THE HIGHEST ELEVATION
OF THE NANDI HILL.**

The summit of the hill commands a lovely scene. For miles and miles around the surrounding country is dotted with little villages, numerous tanks and hills covered with jungle and lighted up by sun gleams.

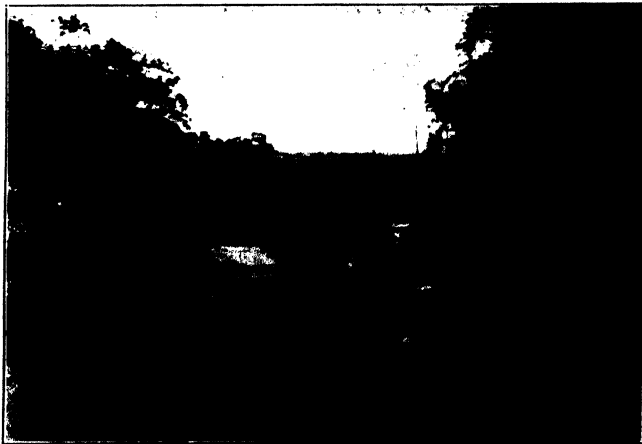


Photo by]

[Archaeological Department.

**42. THE PICTURESQUE AND WINDING ROAD THAT
LEADS TO THE SUMMIT.**

In the valleys round about are seen at night, on the first heavy fall of rain, myriads of tiny lights resembling the lamps in the streets of a great city, a phenomenon which has not been satisfactorily explained.

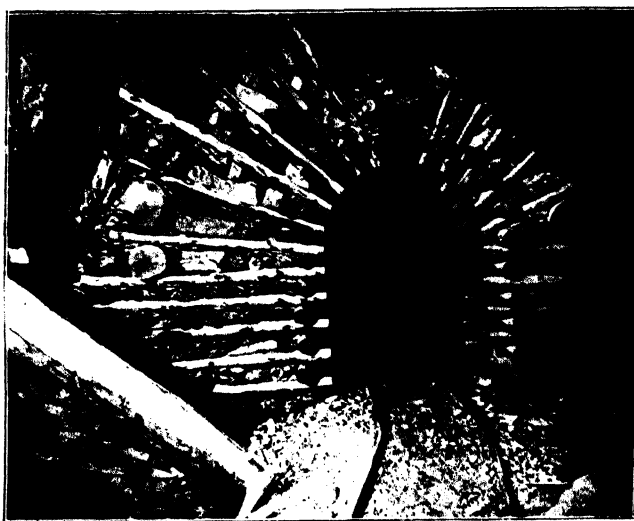


43. KOLAR GOLD FIELD--AERIAL VIEW OF OOREGUM GOLD MINE.

Some of the deepest Mines in the world are in this area which resembles a typical Mining Town in the West. A quantity of 19 million ounces of gold valued at ± 86 millions has been produced so far.



44. THE TRAMWAY THAT CARRIES THE GOLD-BEARING ORE.

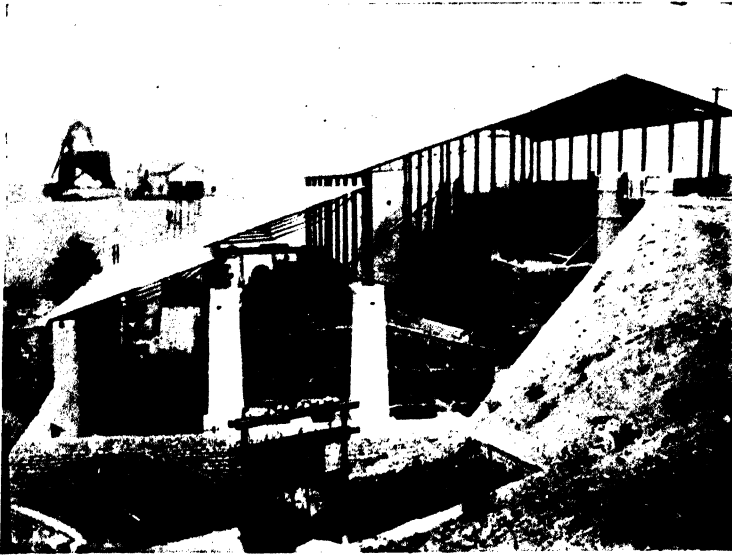


45. KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

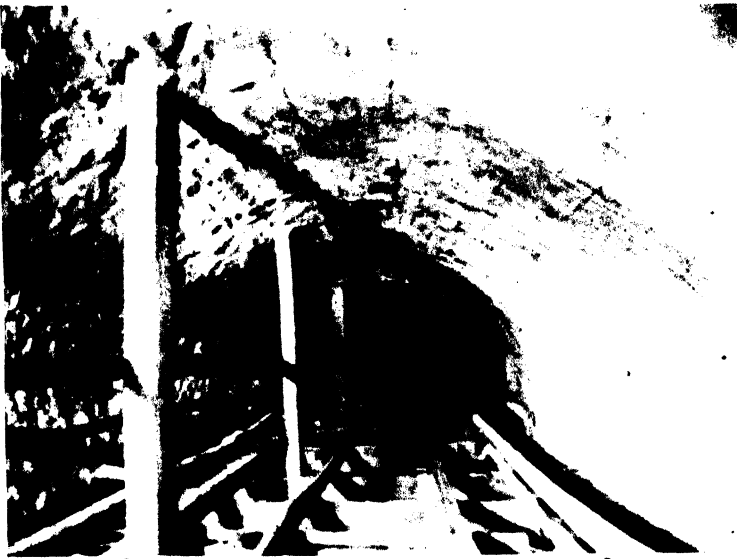
One of the methods of protecting the sides and roof of an underground tunnel by a specially evolved crib set built with wooden poles and filled with waste rock. Heavy timbers fixed to support the hanging wall are also seen.



46. WORKERS IN A CAGE LIFT.



47. AT A MINE HEAD.



48. A TUNNEL IN A GOLD MINE.



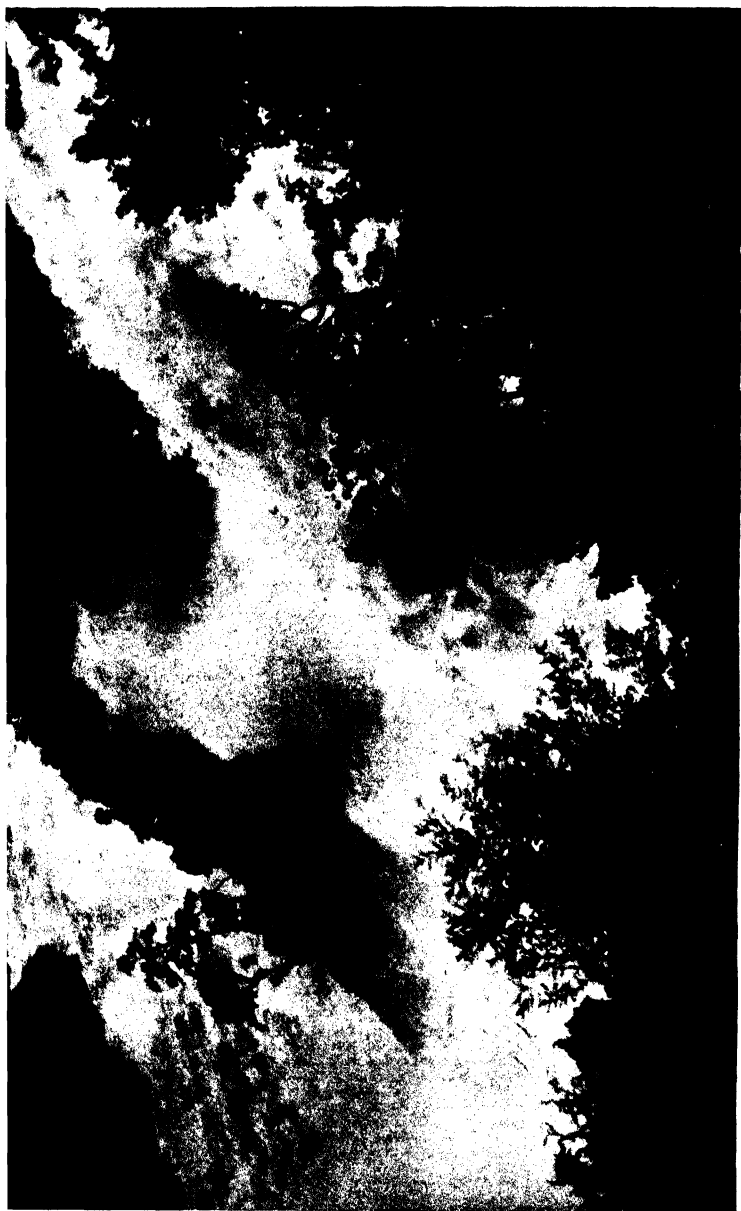
49. The 4,500 feet level Edgar's shaft in Mysore Mine showing the tram lines and the train of ore trucks being hauled by an endless rope to the shaft bin. Compressed air main is seen on the right top corner of the tunnel.



Photo by]

[Dr. V. K. Badami.

50. A HERD OF CATTLE OF THE AMRIT MAHAL BREED



51. SIVASAMUDRAM CAUVERY FALLS IN VERY HEAVY FLOODS.

The waters of the river Cauvery are harnessed at Sivasamudram to generate electricity. The Cauvery power scheme, which took practical shape as far back as 1900, is the first hydro-electric scheme in India.]



38
7/1

52. THE NORTHERN WATERFALLS OF THE RIVER CAUVERY.

These falls are known as the Gagana Chukki (Heavenly Spray). The river presents a grand and picturesque view as its waters race down their steep stony bed towards the falls. It is next seen to hurl itself down a precipitous descent, sending up "gossamer veils of spray full of fleetings faint and ever varying iris hues."

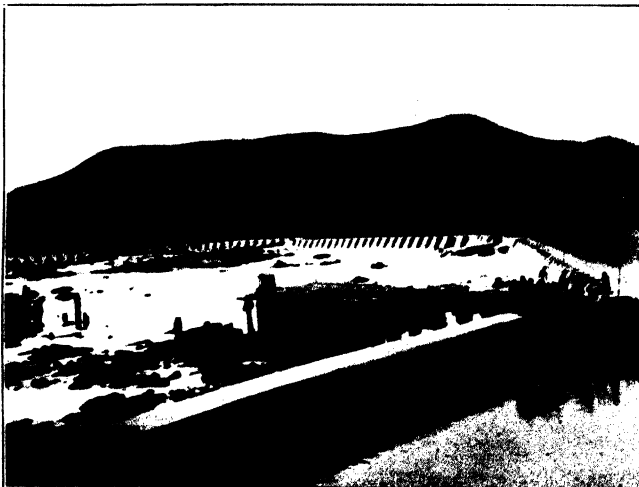
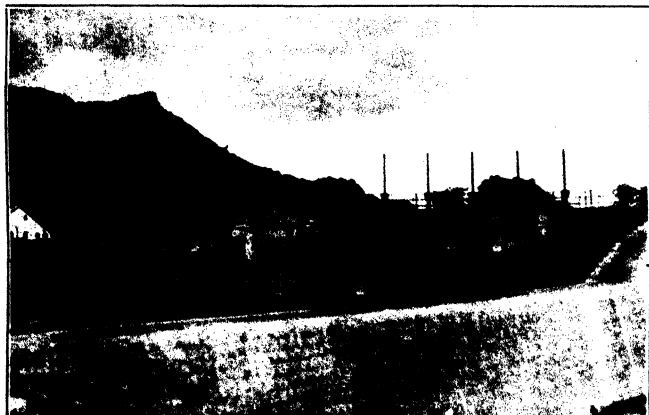


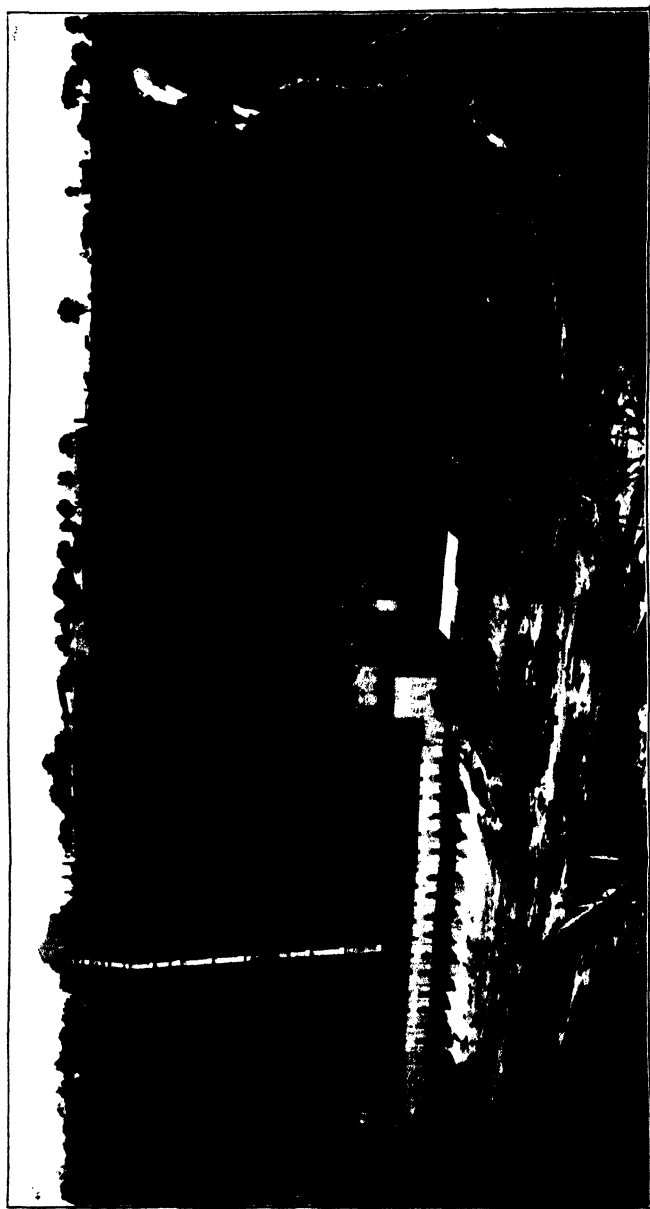


Photo by]

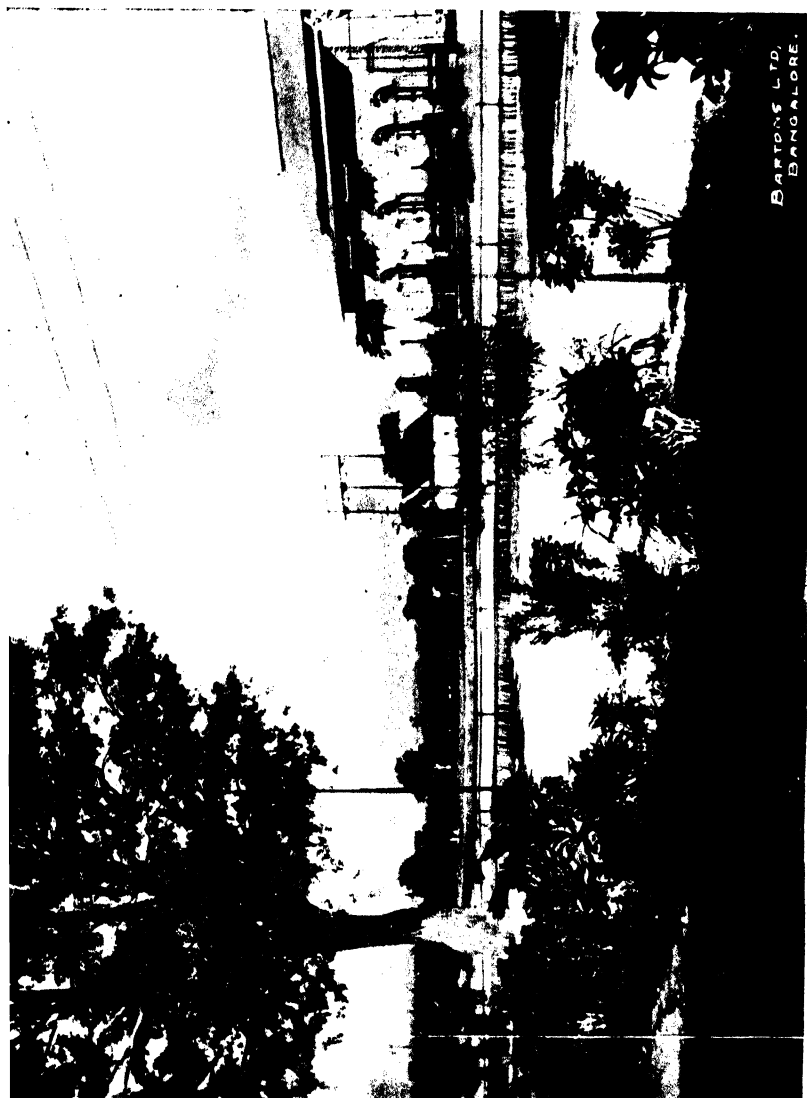
54. THE SOUTHERN FALLS. [Barton Sons & Co.

These falls, known as the Bar Chukki (Heavy Spray), are even more beautiful than the northern falls. Except in the rainy season, these falls are generally broken into as many as thirteen and more separate ones presenting a series of cascades gracefully descending the shelving rocks.



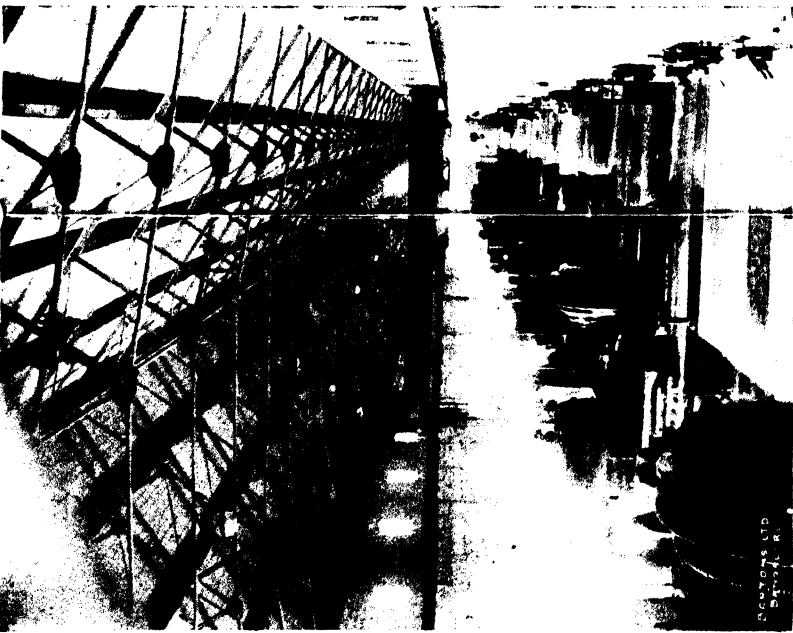


56. SIVASAMUDRAM—GENERAL VIEW OF THE POWER STATION.

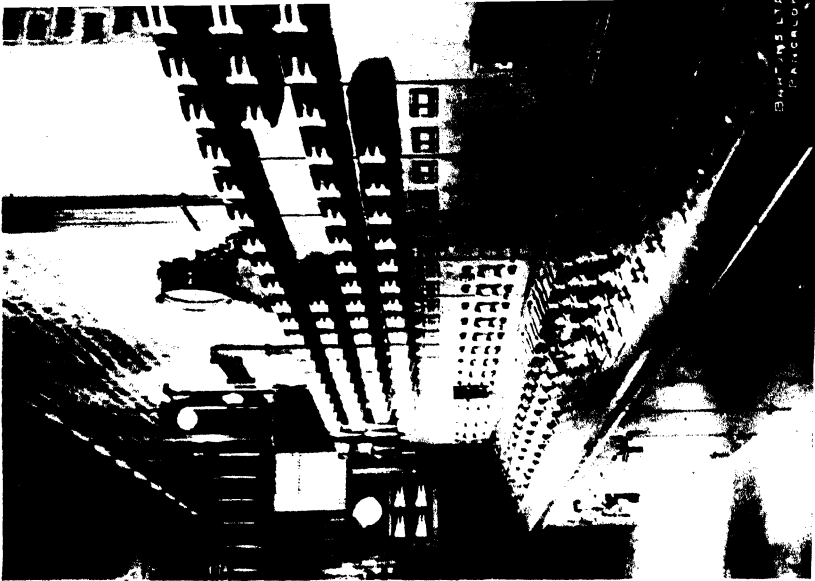


BARTONS LTD,
BANGALORE.

57. SIVASAMUDRAM--FOREBAY AND WASTE WEIR.



58. GENERAL VIEW OF TURBINE AND GENERATOR ROOM—
SIVASAMUDRAM.



59. CONTROL ROOM, SIVASAMUDRAM.

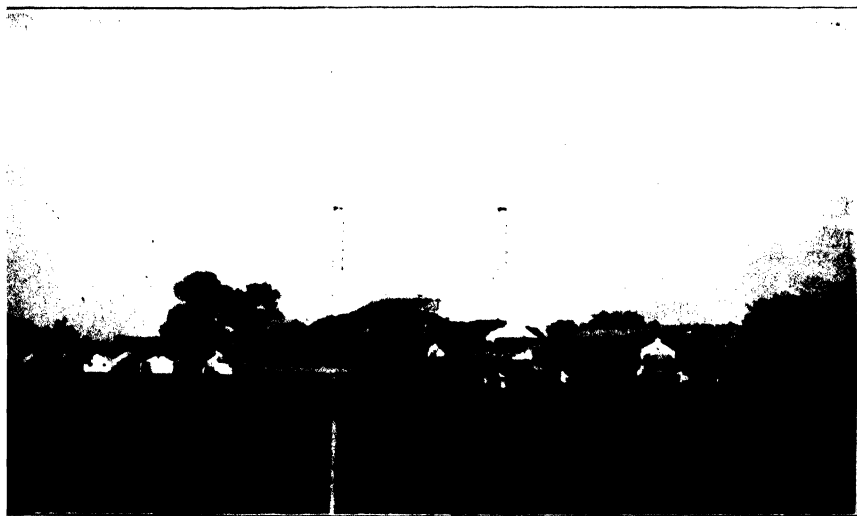


Photo by]

[Barton Sons & Co.

60. SIVASAMUDRAM VIEW ALONG CANALS.

The canals, or power channels, about 17,500 feet long, deliver water to the forebay for being harnessed.



]

61. MANDYA MYSORE SUGAR FACTORY.

[C. J. H. Peering,

This is one of the largest sugar factories in India and produces well over 26,000 tons of sugar per year.



Photo by **62. MYSORE - THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.** [*Studio Regal.*]



Photo. by **63. AYURVEDIC AND UNANI COLLEGE.** [*Shankar & Co.*]

Attached to the college is a hospital, with accommodation for in-patients, where patients are treated with indigenous medicines.

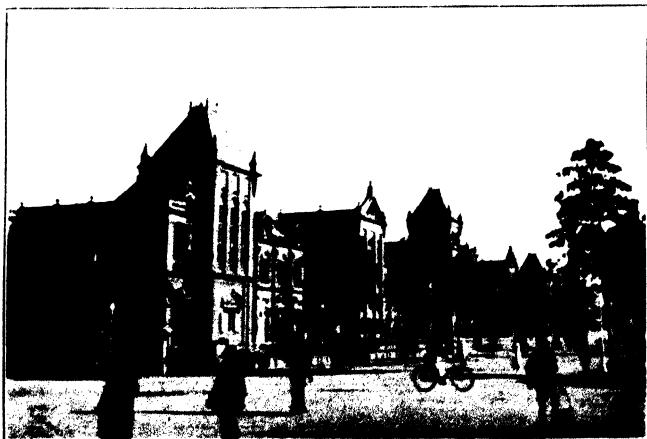
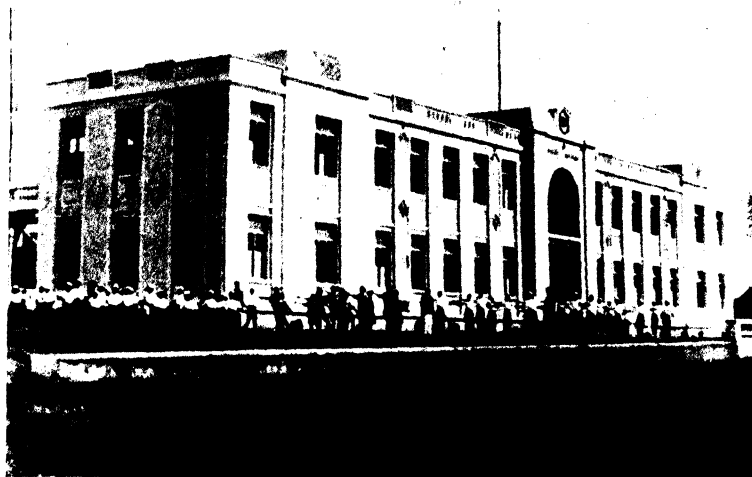


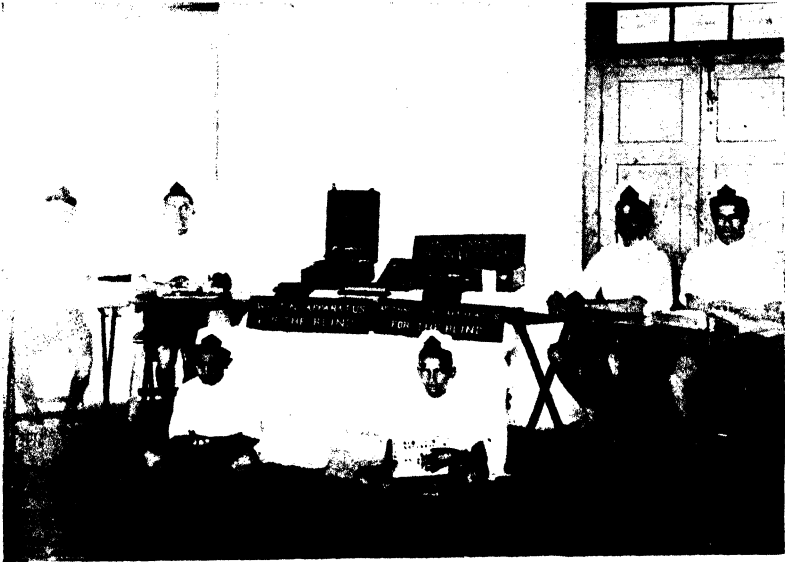
Photo by **64. MYSORE SRI CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.** [*Shankar & Co.*]



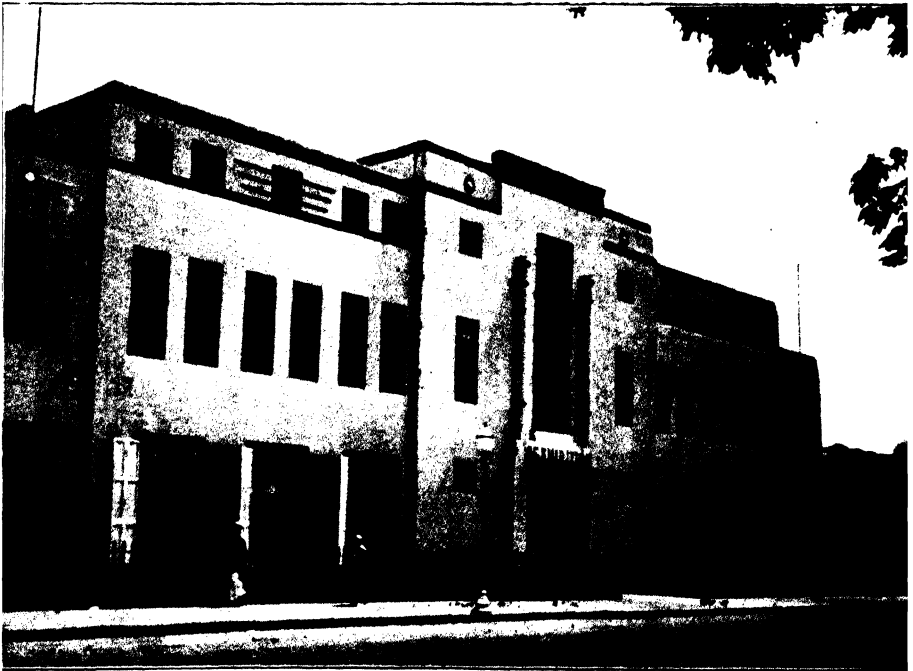
65. THE SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND BOYS, MYSORE.



66. A CORNER OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.



67. THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.



68. EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, MYSORE.



Photo by]

[Studio Regal,

69. MYSORE --SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA HOSPITAL.

The hospital has accommodation for 250 in-patients, and has a large staff of doctors, specialists and nurses.



Photo by]

[Shankar & Co.

**70. MYSORE SIR M. C. T. MUTHIA CHETTIAR'S OPHTHALMIC
BLOCK OF THE HOSPITAL.**



Photo by]

[Shankar & Co.

71. MYSORE--THE JUBILEE CLOCK TOWER.

It was set up by the Palace officials to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His Highness, August 8, 1927.

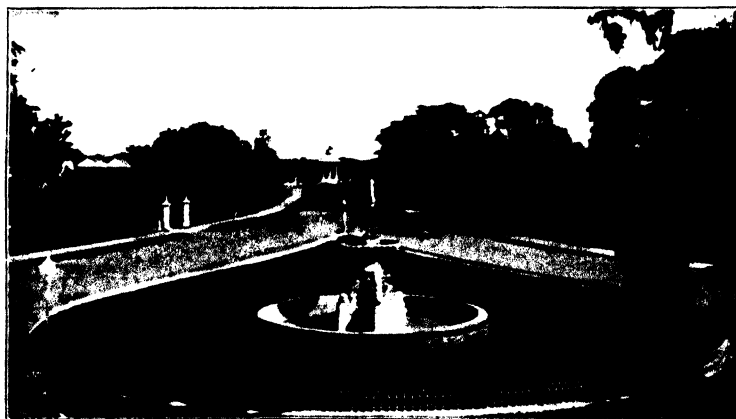


Photo by]

72. THE CURZON PARK.

[Shankar & Co.

There are a number of public gardens in the City of Mysore of which



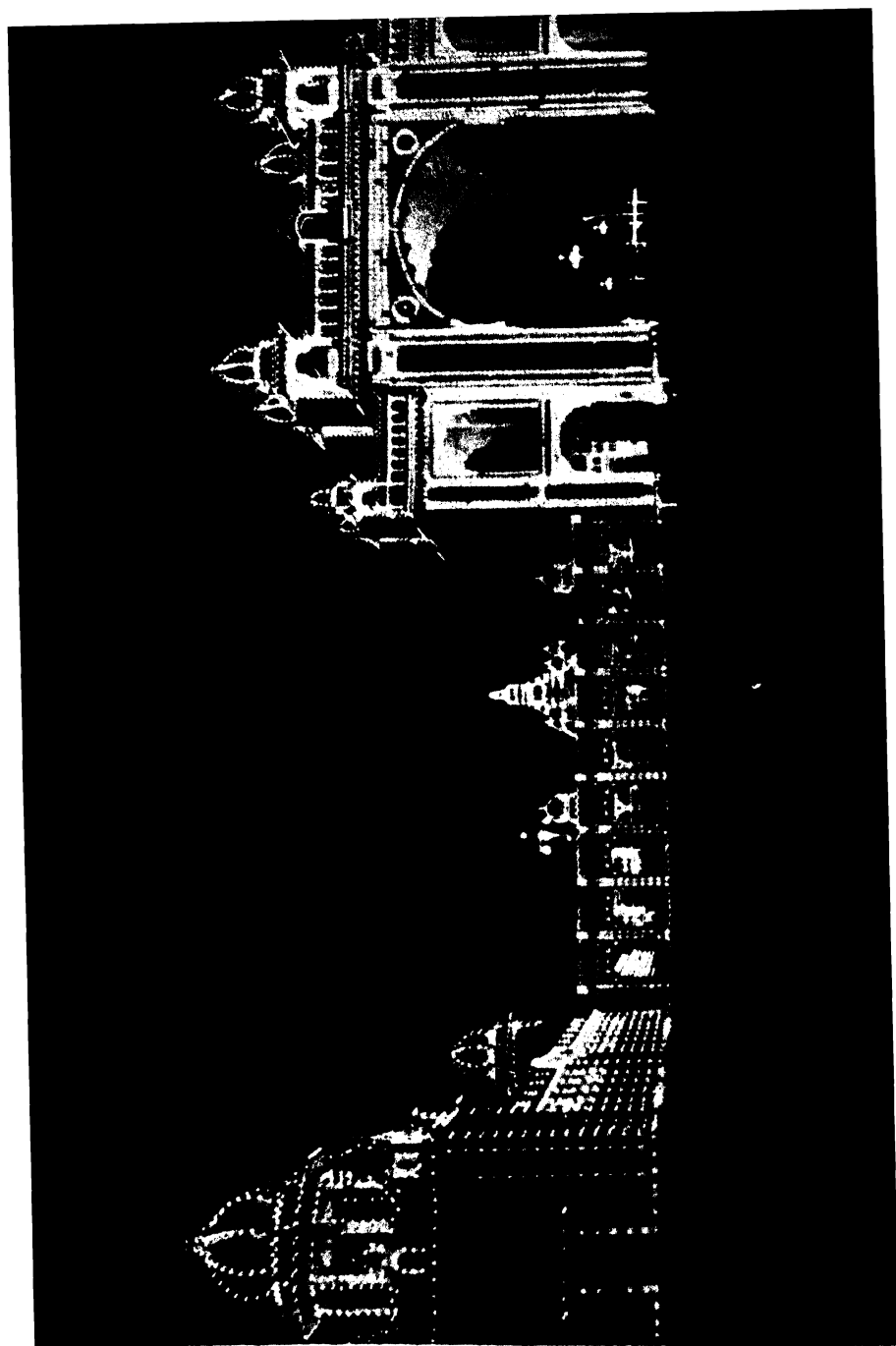
Photo by **73. MYSORE --STATUE SQUARE.** *[Shankar & Co.*

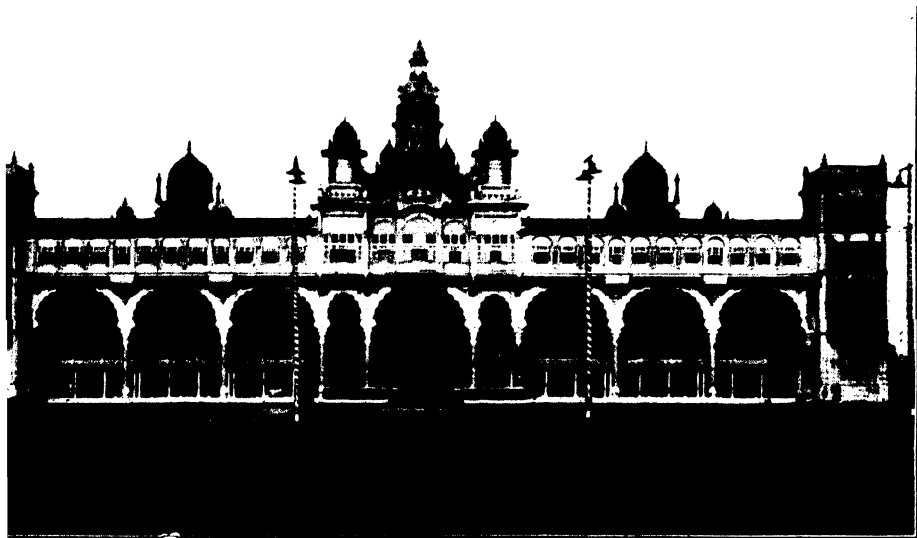
An exquisite marble statue of the late Maharaja stands beneath the canopy. Its position in the centre of the crossing of four broad thoroughfares with the Palace and its lovely doorways in the background lends it a pleasing picturesqueness.



Photo by **74. STATUE SQUARE ILLUMINTATED.** *[Fritz Heule.*

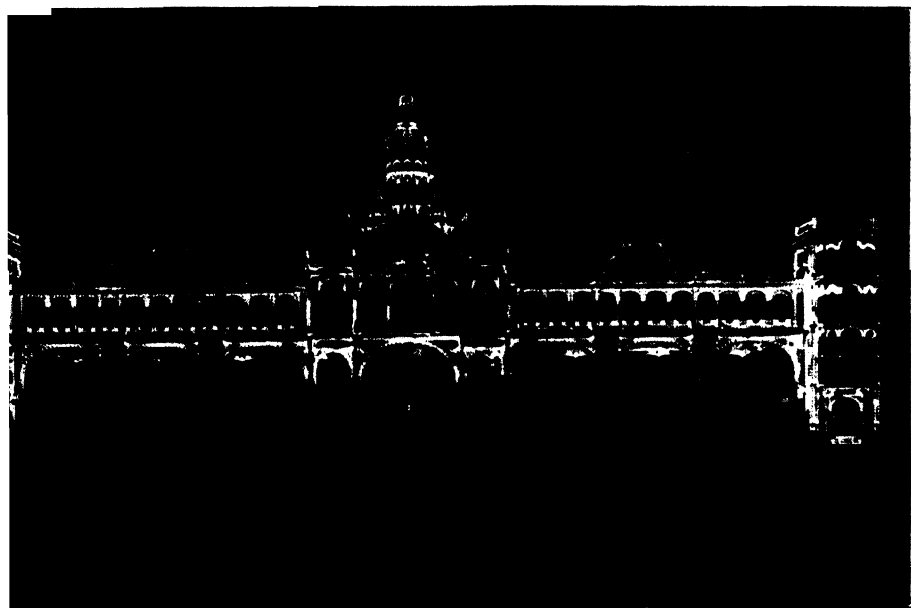
On festive occasions, the Statue Square, the Palace and its entrances, are illuminated with myriads of electric lights, when they present a gorgeous spectacle rarely seen in any part of the East.





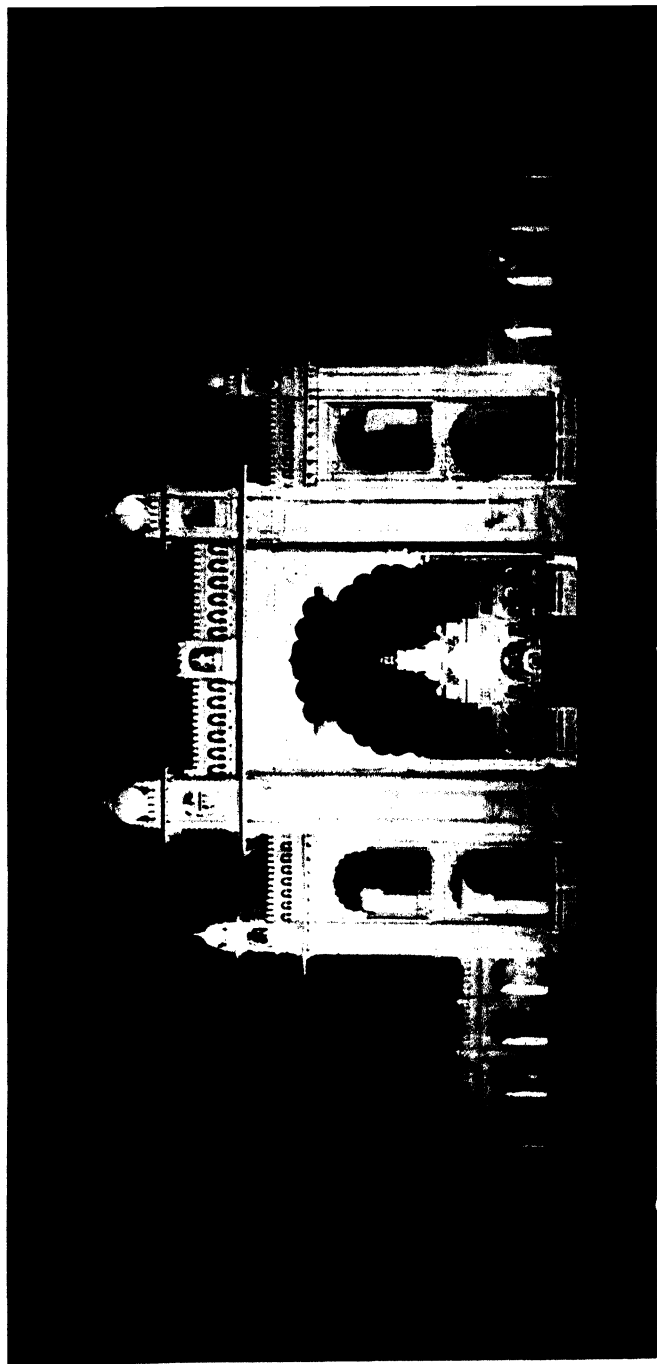
76. NEARER VIEW OF THE PALACE.

[Palace Studio.



77. THE PALACE ILLUMINATED : FRONT VIEW.

[Palace Studio.



78. ANOTHER FINE VIEW OF THE PALACE FROM ONE OF THE IMPOSING GATES.

The Palace, which stands in the old Fort, is admittedly one of the loveliest buildings in this country. It is built of many varieties of stone and "is unsurpassed," says an authority, "by any other stone work in India."



Photo by]

[Shankar & Co.

79. MYSORE— NORTH GATEWAY OF THE PALACE.



Photo by]

[Shankar & Co.

80. NORTH GATEWAY OF THE PALACE ILLUMINATED.

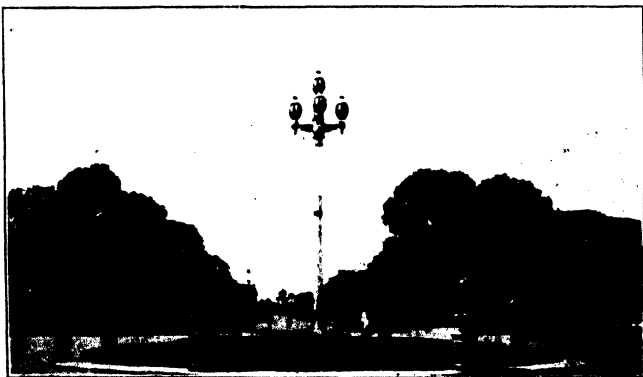


Photo by]

[Shankar & Co.

81. MYSORE—HARDINGE CIRCLE.

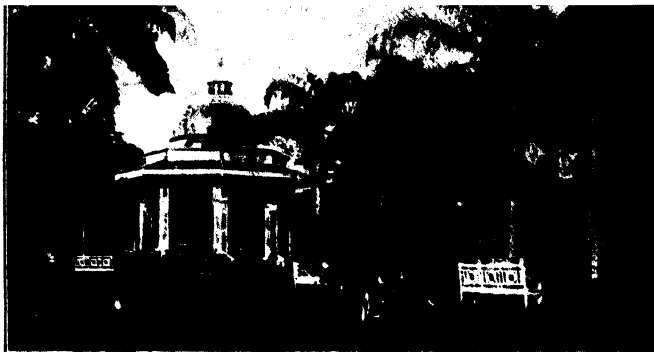


Photo by]

[Shankar & Co.

82. MYSORE- THE NISHAD BAGH OR "PLEASURE GARDENS."



Photo by]

83. MYSORE- GOVERNMENT HOUSE. *[Shankar & Co.*

Distinguished personages are put up here when they visit Mysore. The banquet hall in the interior, was built more than a hundred years ago.



84. THE AVENUE LEADING TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.



Photo by

[F. A. Hamilton.]

85. MYSORE THE GUEST HOUSE KNOWN AS LALITHA MAHAL.

The building of this Royal Guest House was taken up in 1921 and completed in 1929. Its grounds are well laid out and the panoramic views to which it serves as a grandstand make it one of the most attractive sights of the City of Mysore. Its Italian marble staircase and its Ball Room with spring floor are special features of the Mahal.

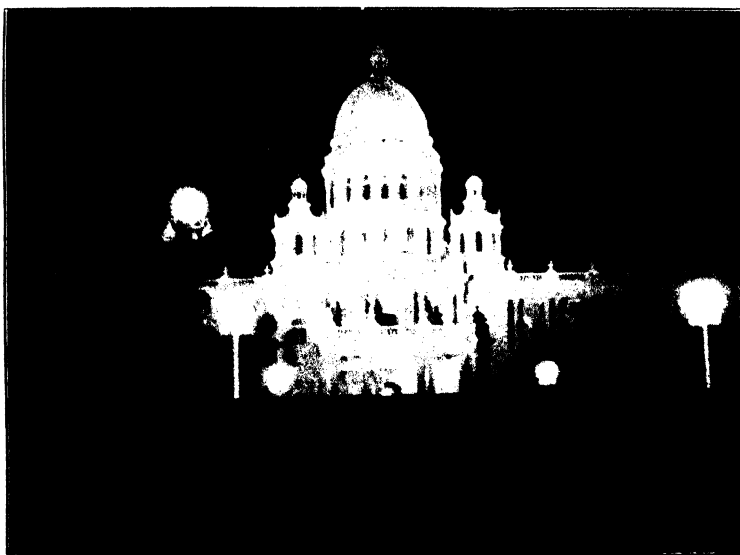


Photo by

[Fritz Henle.]

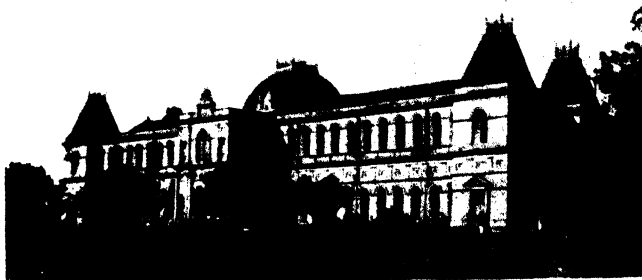


Photo by **87. MYSORE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE.** [*Shankar & Co.*
This is one of the Arts Colleges of the Mysore University teaching up
to the M.A. standard. Close to it are the Mysore University Library
and the Oriental Library which has a rare collection of Sanskrit
and Kannada manuscripts.

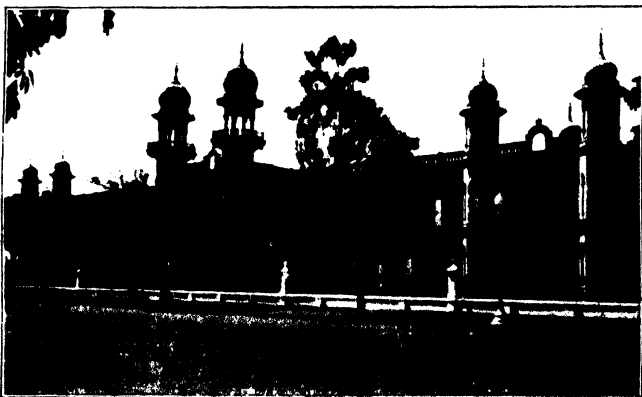


Photo by **88. MYSORE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.** [*Studio Regal.*





Photo by]

[Studio Regal.]

90. MYSORE THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

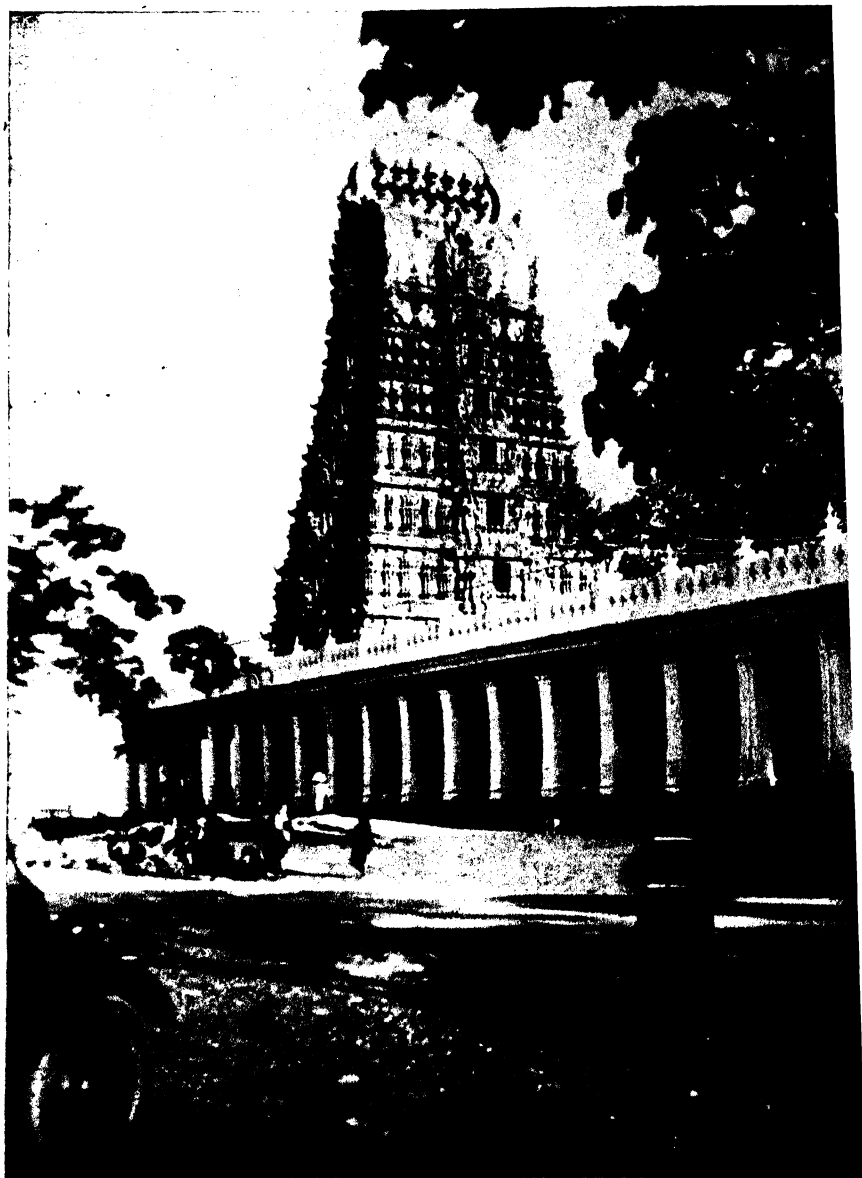


Photo by]

[Shankar & Co.]

91. MYSORE GRAND STAND AT THE RACE COURSE.

The Race Course skirts a fine polo ground in the centre, and attached to it are the Mysore Chamundi Gymkhana with its tennis courts and delightful golf links.



92. MYSORE TEMPLE ON CHAMUNDI HILL,



Photo by

[*Fritz Henle.*]

93. TEMPLE TOWER ON CHAMUNDI HILL.

Two miles away from Mysore is a rocky hill which takes its name from the goddess Chamundi, who, as the tutelary deity of the Mysore Maharajas, is worshipped in a temple on the summit. Wide spiral roads lead to the top of the hill which gives a commanding view of the city beneath, which when illuminated with electric lights at night on festive occasions, offers the spectacle of a fairy city which the tourist can never forget.

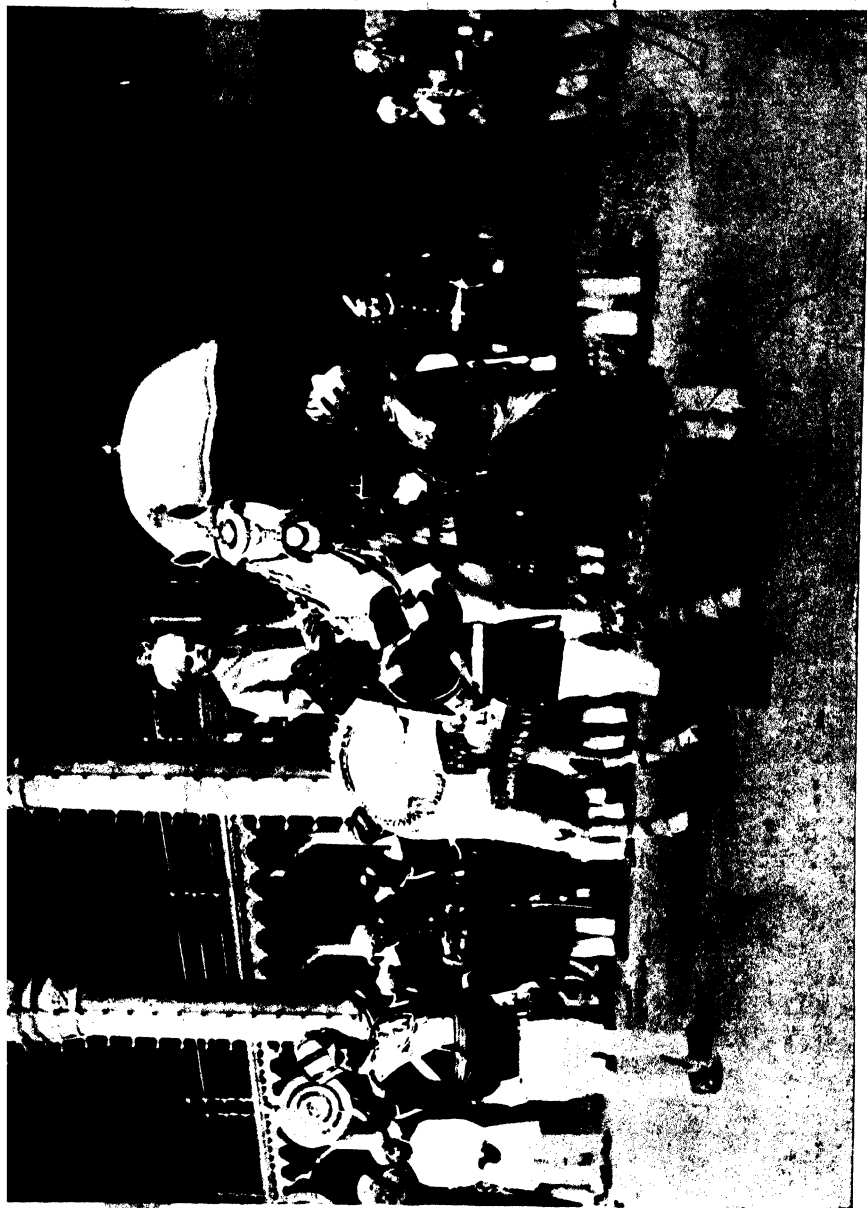


Photo by

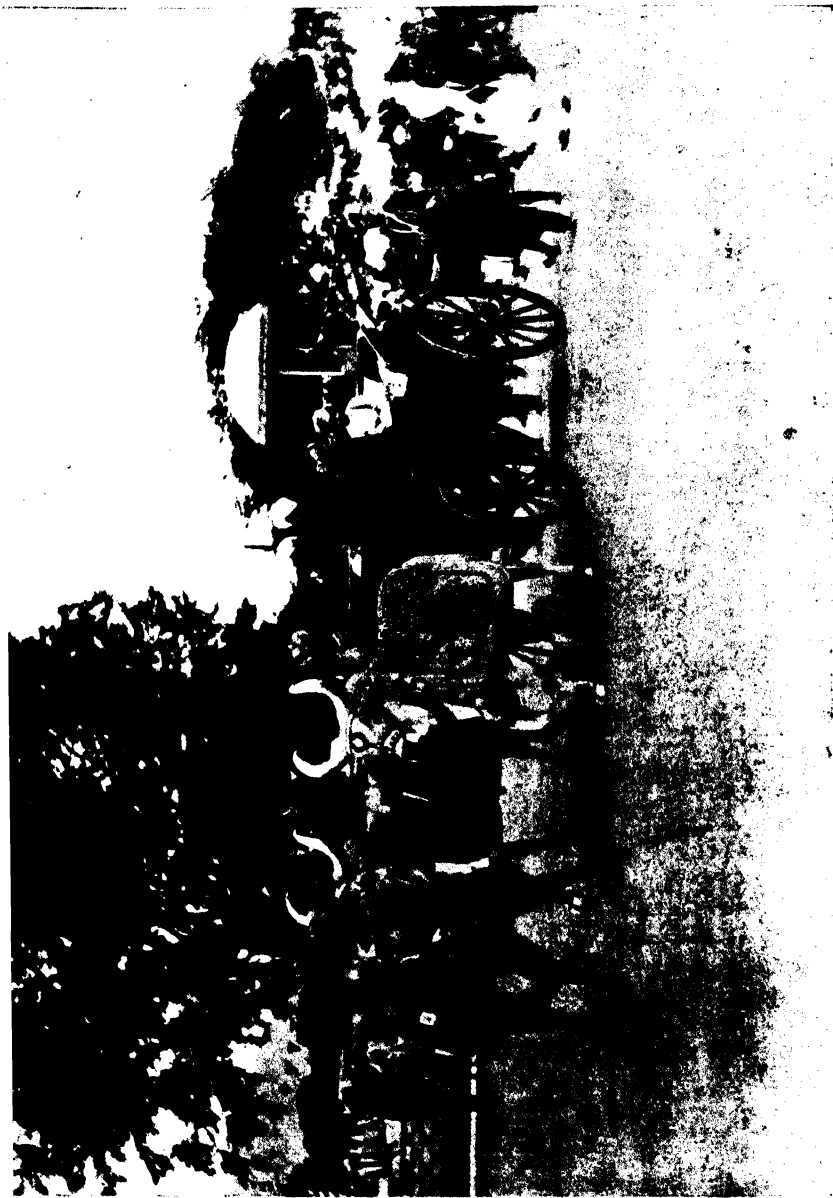
[*Fritz Henle.*]

94. NANDI (BULL) ON CHAMUNDI HILL.

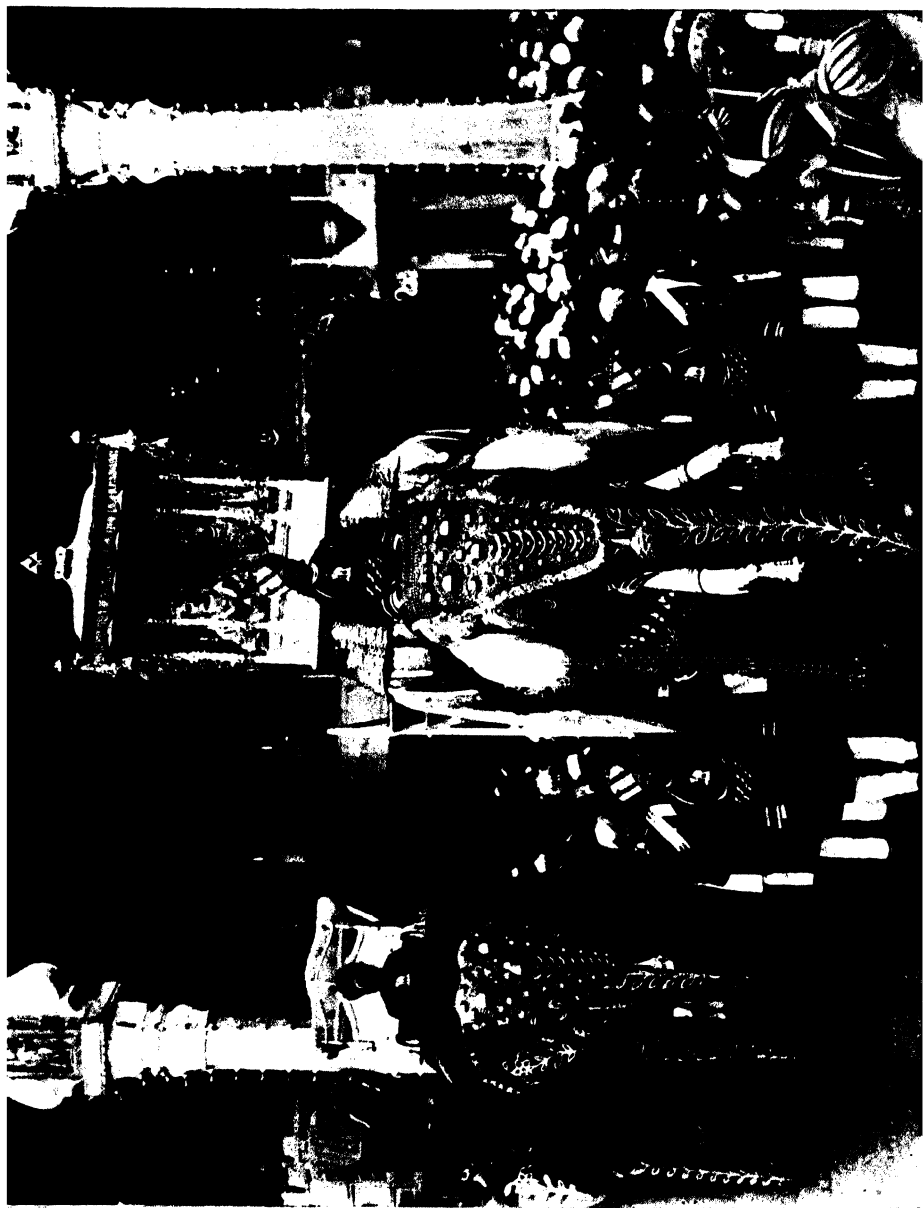
The hill is approached by a flight of about 1,000 steps. Two-thirds of the way up, cut out of solid rock, is a figure of Nandi, the holy bull on which Siva is mounted in Hindu mythology. The height of the figure is about 16 feet and the animal is represented in a couchant posture and hung with trappings and chains of bells. Its gigantic size, its correct proportions and the labour that must have been expended on it render it inferior to no work of art of the kind in India.

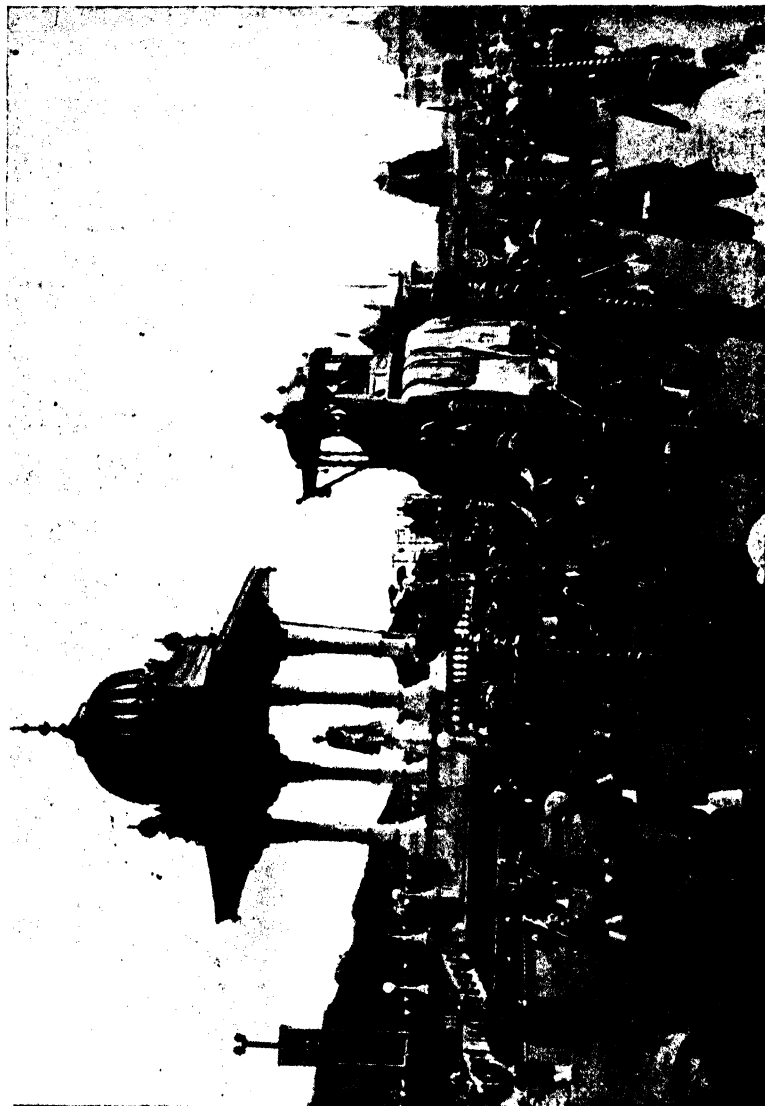


95. H. H. THE MAHARAJA SEEN MOUNTED ON THE SACRED HORSE OF MILK WHITE COLOUR
FOR THE RIDDHAY DEPUTATION

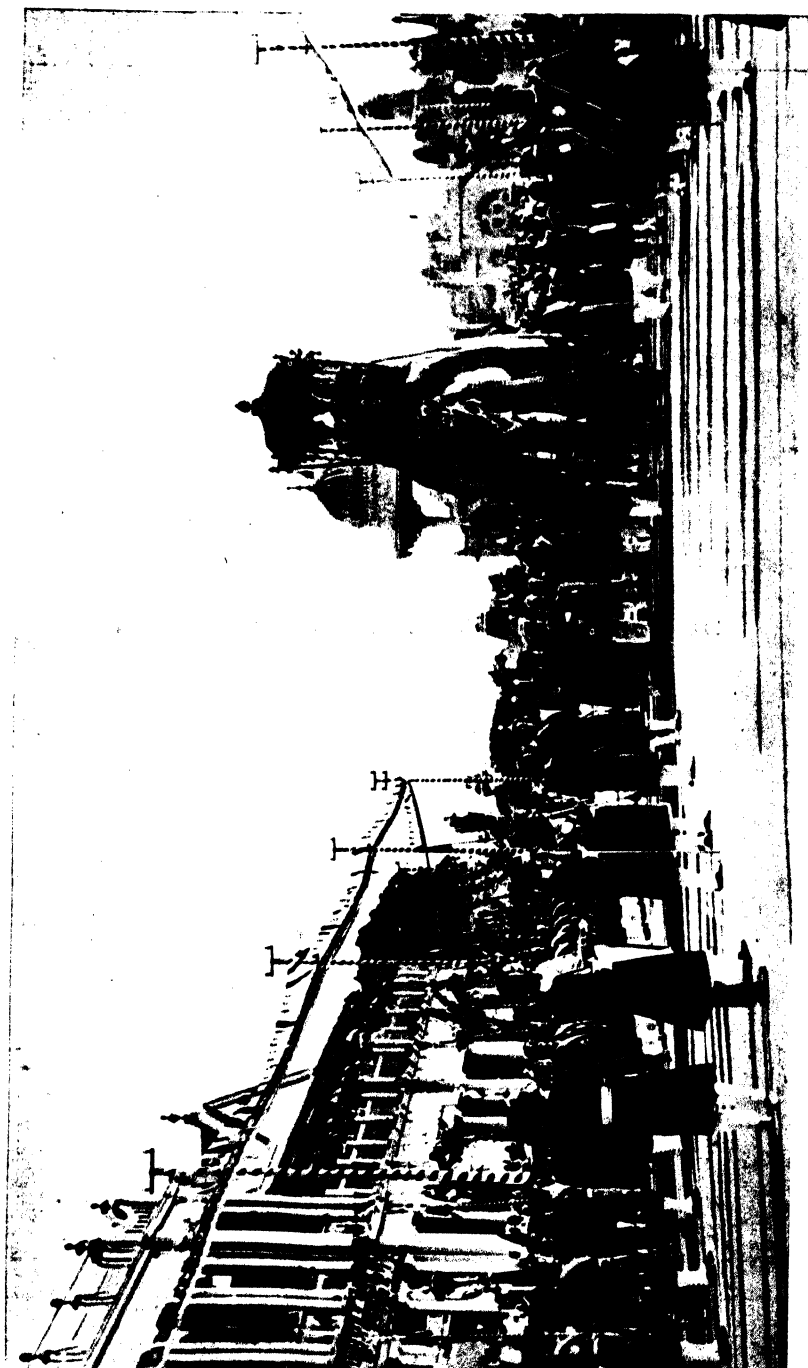


98. H. H THE MAHARAJA IN A CAR DRAWN BY BULLS.





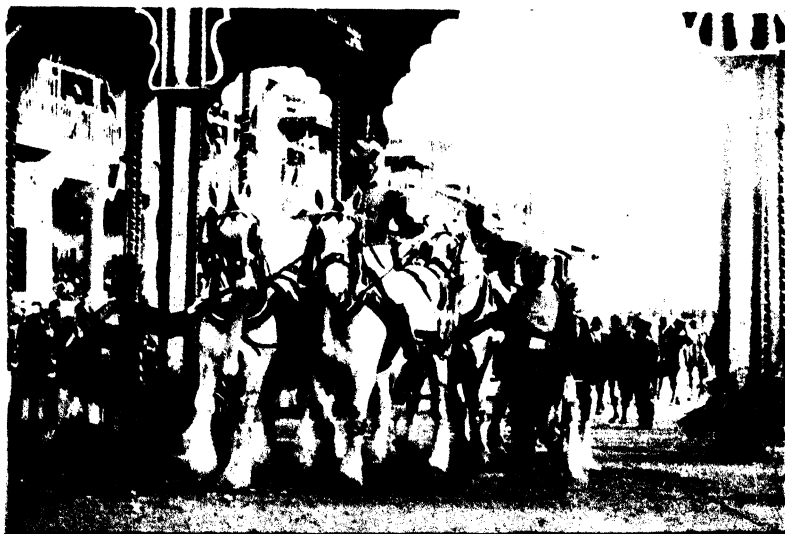
98. THE STATE PROCESSION ON THE LAST DAY OF THE DASARA CELEBRATION. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA IS SEEN SEATED ON THE SACRED ELEPHANT ESCORTED BY HIS BODY GUARD.



99. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DASARA PROCESSION.



100. THE SILVER DRUMS CARRIERS OF THE PROCESSION.



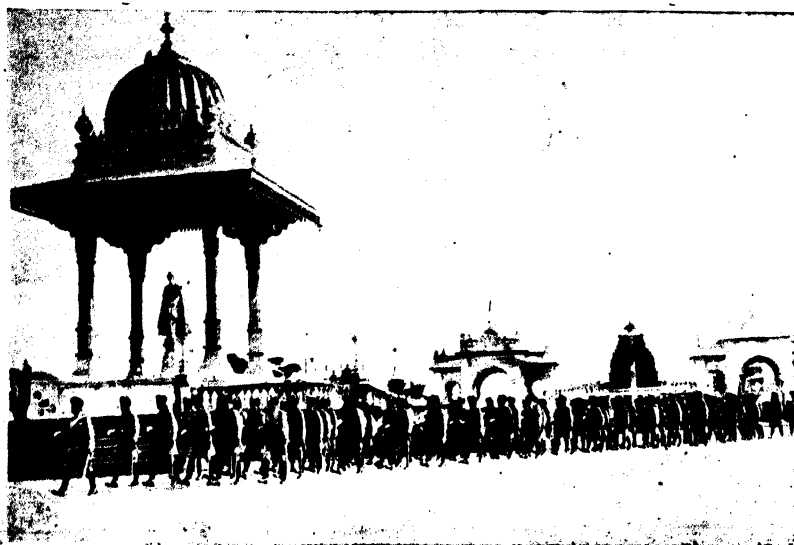
101. THE SHAHI COACH.



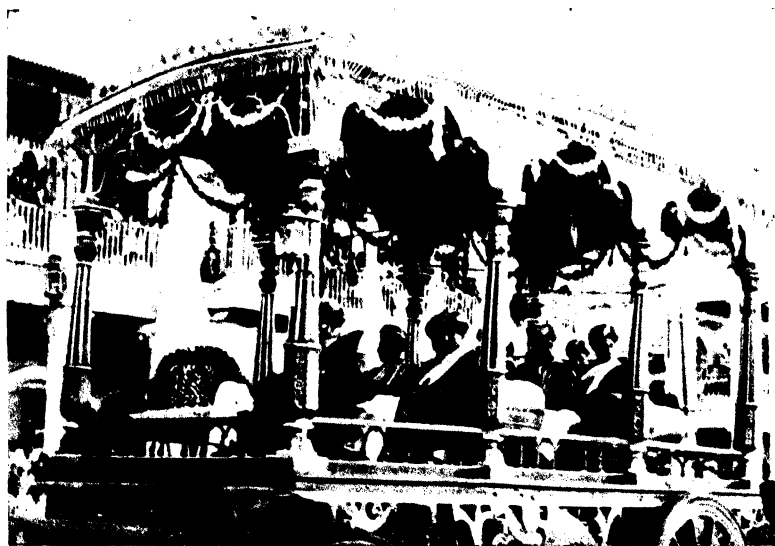
102. A STANDARD BEARER, ESCORTED BY HEAVILY
CAPARISONED ELEPHANTS.



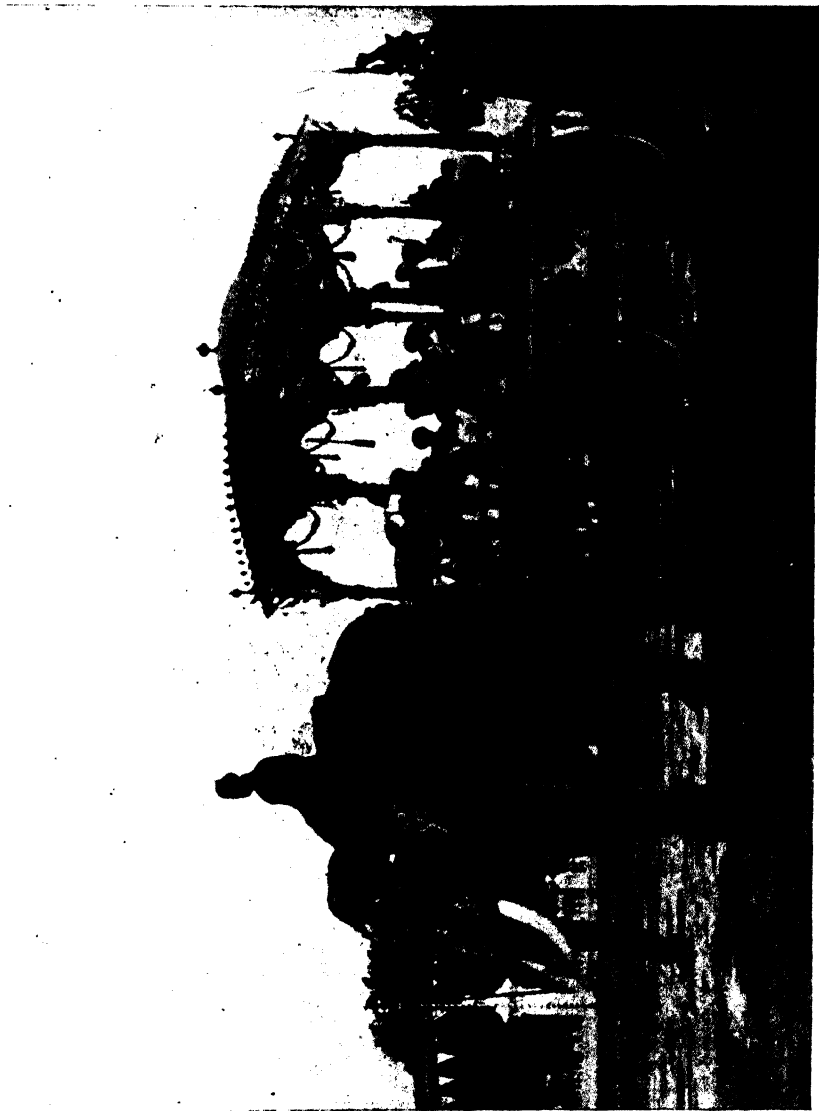
103. SUBJECTS EXPRESSING LOYALTY TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA.



104. A SQUADRON OF THE MYSORE IMPERIAL LANCERS, DISMOUNTED.



105. A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF A PICTURESQUE CARRIAGE.



106. ARTISTIC DECORATED CAR DRAWN BY AN ELEPHANT.



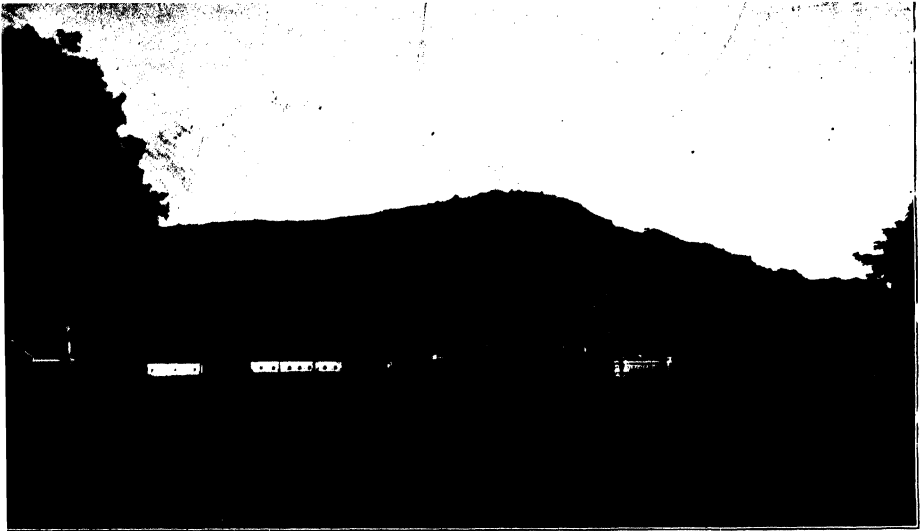
107. BRILLIANTLY CAPARISONED ELEPHANTS CARRYING DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOWDAHS
FORM PART OF THE PROCESSION.



108. A BEAUTIFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOWDAH.



109. ANOTHER RICHLY CAPARISONED ELEPHANT.

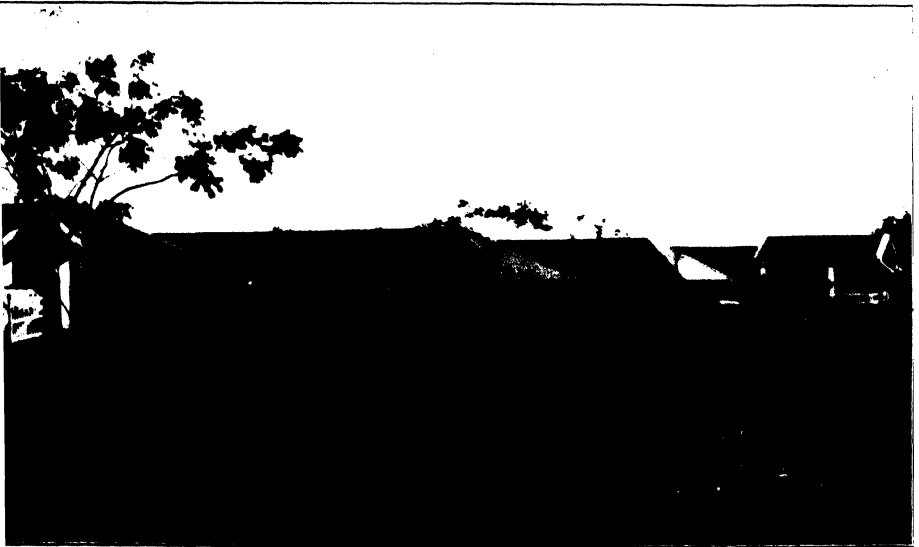


oto by]

110. MYSORE—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

[*Palace Studio.*

ey contain a fine collection of lions, tigers, pythons, giraffes and other animals and are second to none in India. They are extensively laid out with fountains and artificial lakes, and every attempt is being made to ensure conditions approximating to the animals' natural surroundings.

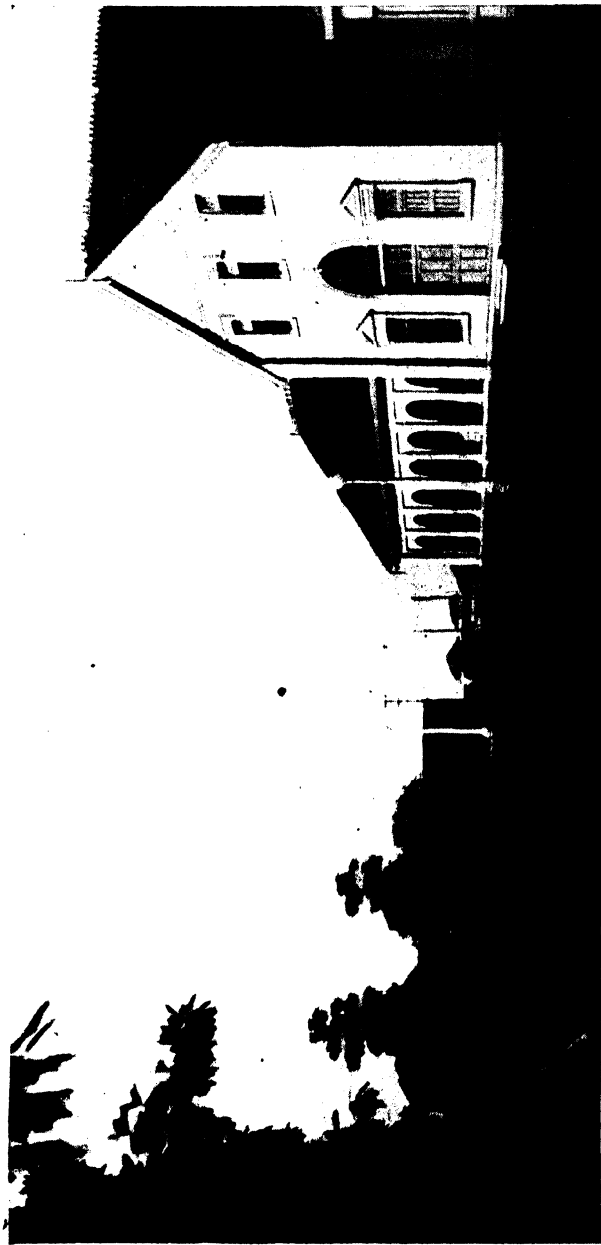


9]

111. THE RAYANKERE DAIRY FARM.

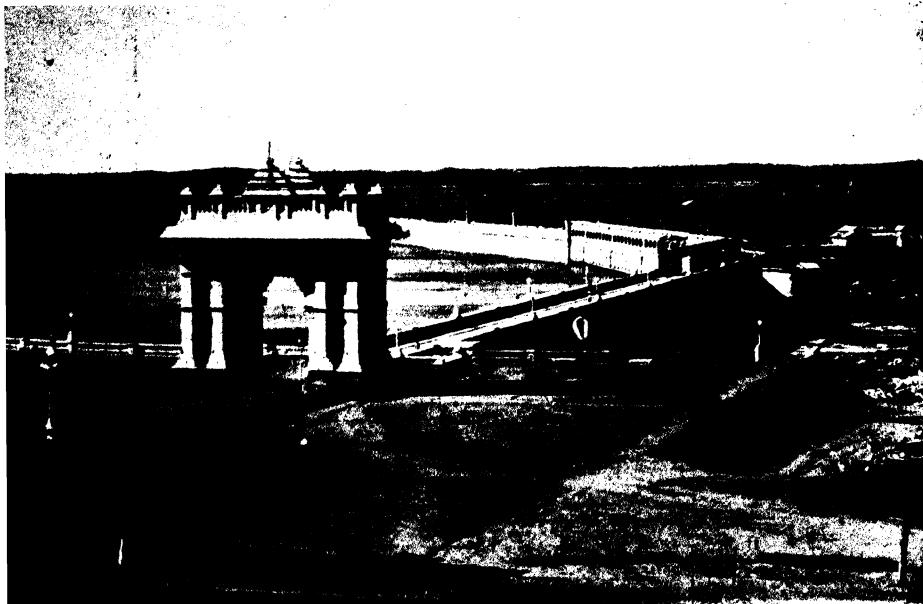
[*Palace Studio.*

The Farm supplies the Palace with milk, cream and butter.



112. GOVERNMENT SANDAL OIL FACTORY, MYSORE.

Sandalwood is Mysore's fragrant and almost exclusive asset. The oil extracted in this factory goes to distant foreign countries like America, Germany, Japan, etc. Mysore Sandal oil has earned world-wide reputation for its purity, satisfying the requirements of all pharmacopoeias.



o by]

113. KRISHNARAJA SAGAR DAM.

[Shankar & Co.]

It is built across the river Cauvery and is the second largest reservoir in India. The water spread of this artificial lake is nearly 50 square miles. It is named after His Highness the Maharaja.



o by]

114. A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE TERRACE GARDENS KNOWN AS SRIRANGAPATNA.

[N. S. Raj.]

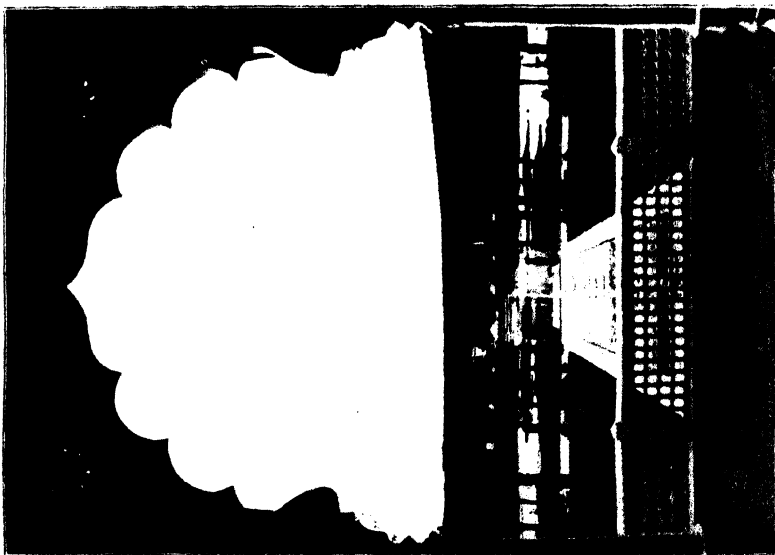
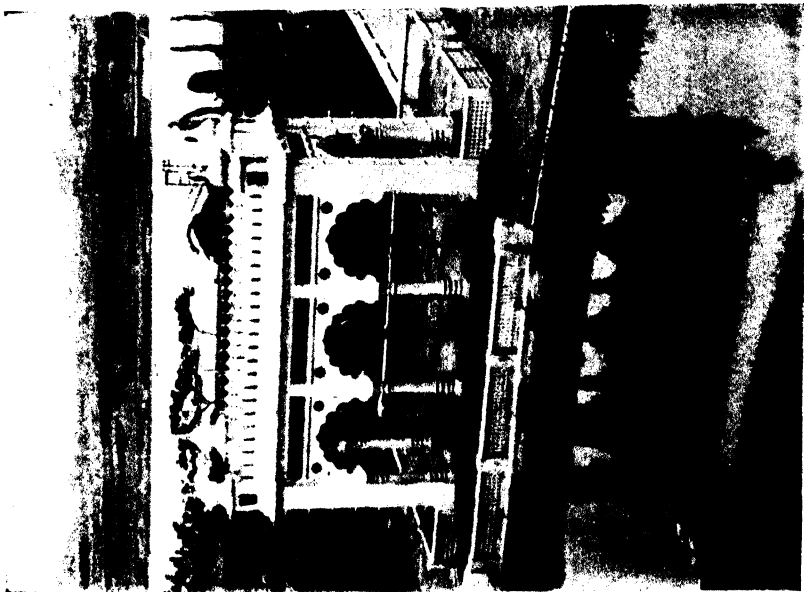


Photo by]

[N. S. Raj,

115. A VIEW FROM THE PAVILION.



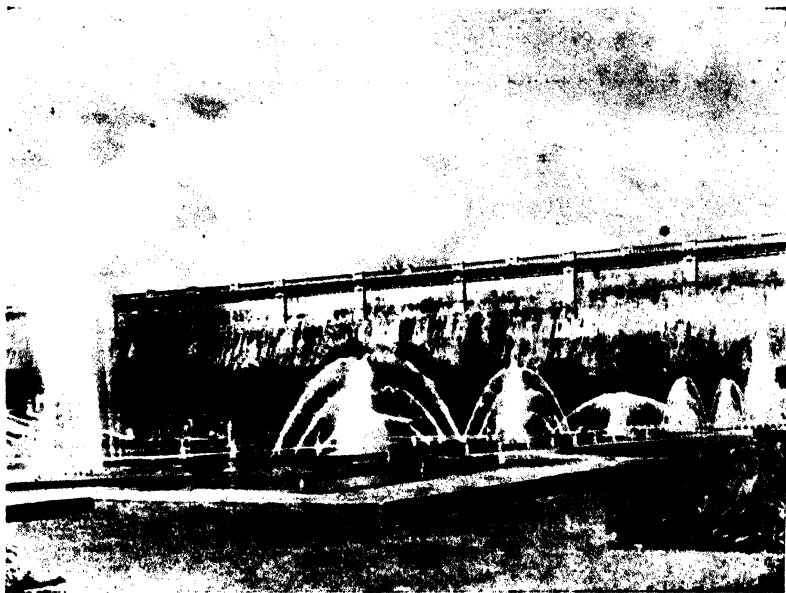
116. THE PAVILION FOR VISITORS IN BRINDAVAN.



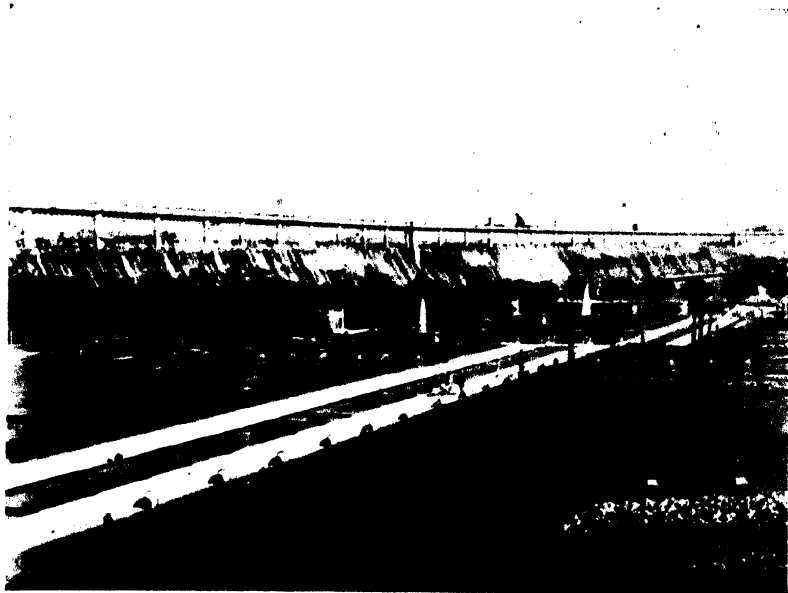
117. THE PAVILION COMMANDS A FINE VIEW
OF THE GARDENS.



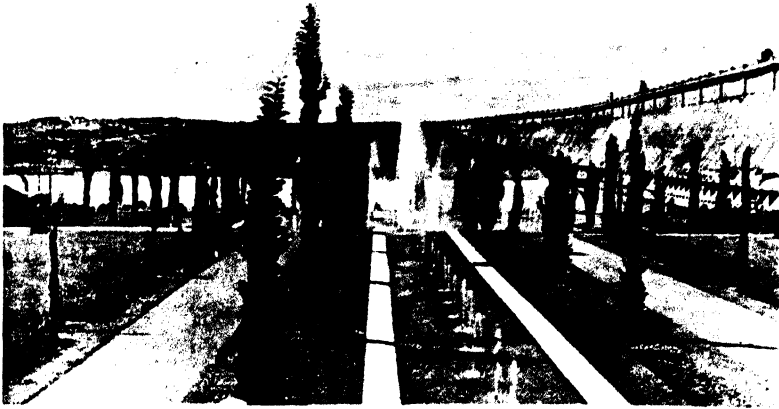
118. THE CENTRAL CHANNEL STUDDED WITH A NUMBER OF SMALL FOUNTAINS.



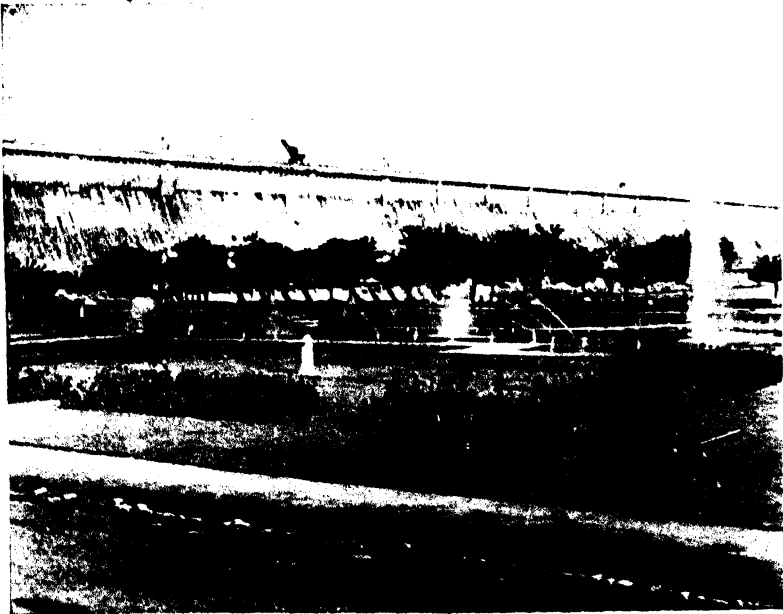
119. THIS AREA OF THE TERRACE IS ALL FLOWER BEDS AND LAWNS.
THE WHOLE IS FLOOD-LIT AT NIGHT.



120. EVER-PLAYING FOUNTAINS, GREAT AND SMALL, AT ALL PLACES,
MAKE THE GARDENS A COOL RETREAT.



121. A STRIKING SCENE OF BRINDAVAN WELL LAID-OUT FOOTPATHS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CHANNEL GO TO FORM PLEASANT WALKS.



122. ANOTHER CHARMING SCENE. FLOWER BEDS AND LAWNS OF BRINDAVAN.



Photo by

123. THE TERRACE GARDENS ILLUMINATED.

[N. S. Raj.]

During nights a battery of multi-coloured searchlights is made to light up the fountains and then each fountain throws up into the air its own shower of jewels.

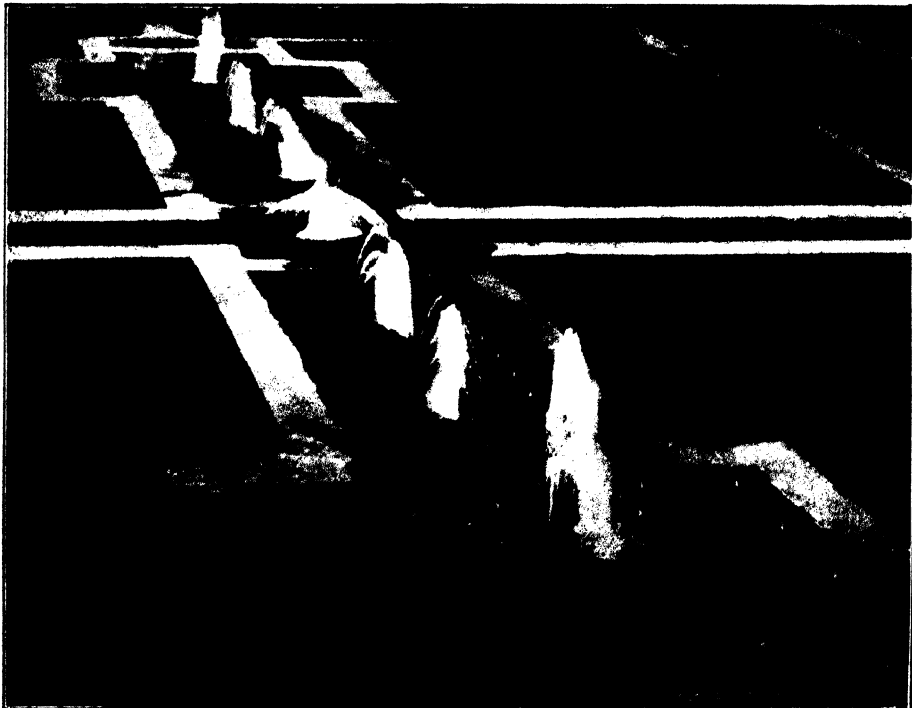


Photo by

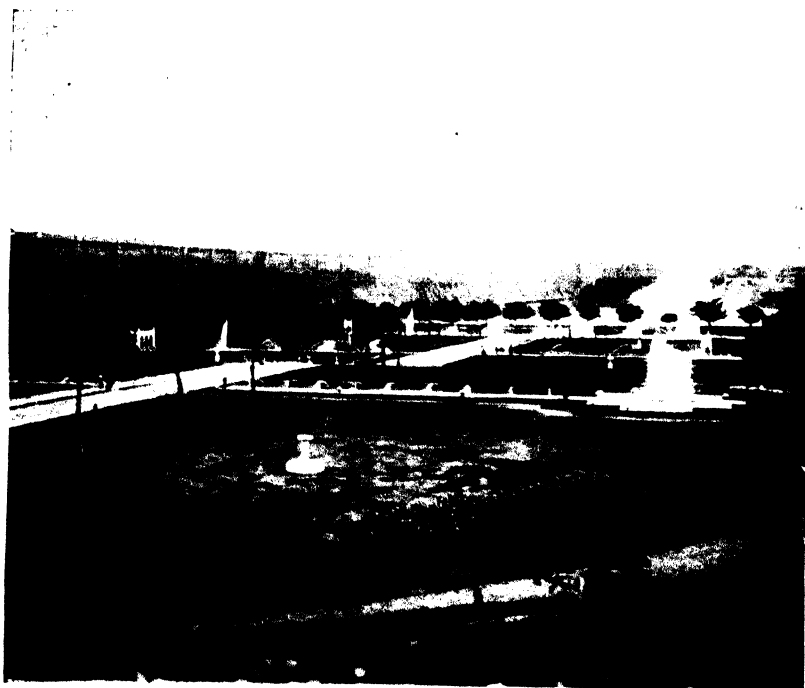
124. THE FASCINATING FOUNTAINS OF BRINDAVAN.

[N. S. Raj.]

They present a spectacle so beautiful that one cannot easily forget it.



125. A DISTANT VIEW OF THE TERRACE GARDENS.

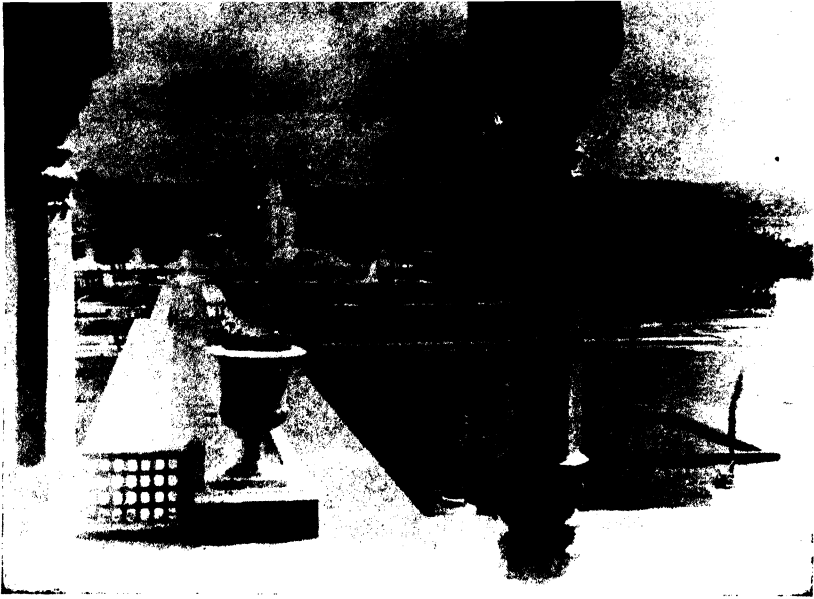


126. ANOTHER FINE VIEW OF THE BRINDAVAN



127. THE HIGH FOUNTAIN, WHICH THROWS UP A COLUMN OF WATER
AS HIGH AS 140 FEET.

A recent American visitor to the State stated that "not even Versailles can compare
with the garden and fountains at Krishnaraja Sagar."



128. A VIEW FROM THE PAVILION OF THE WELL-KEPT LAWNS.



129. YET ANOTHER OF THE MANY DELIGHTFUL SCENES

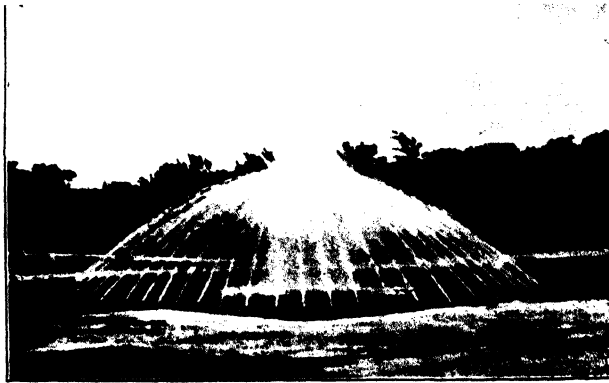


Photo by]

130. ONE OF THE FOUNTAINS.

[Shankar & Co.



Photo by]

131. A QUIET RETREAT.

[N. S. Raj.



Photo by]

132. THE PAVILION ILLUMINATED.

[N. S. Raj.



Photo by]

[Shankar & Co.

**133. DARYA DAULAT BAGH OR "GARDEN OF THE
WEALTH OF THE SEA."**

This was the summer palace of Tippu Sultan and was built by him in 1784. It was his favourite retreat, and it was here that he saw visitors and transacted important business. Part of the walls of the palace are covered with paintings in the style of broad caricature commemorating the battle of Pollilur and the defeat of Colonel Baillie's troops by Hyder Ali on 10th September 1780.



134. A VIEW OF DARYA DAULAT, SERINGAPATAM.



Photo by]

[Archaeological Department.

135. THE ARCHWAYS AND BALCONIES IN THE DARYA DAULAT.

The palace is rendered very attractive by its graceful proportions and the arabesque work in rich colours with which it is covered. Mr. Rees who has travelled much in India and Persia, says : " The lavish decorations which cover every inch of the wall from first to last and from top to bottom, recall the palaces of Ispahan and resemble nothing that I know in India "

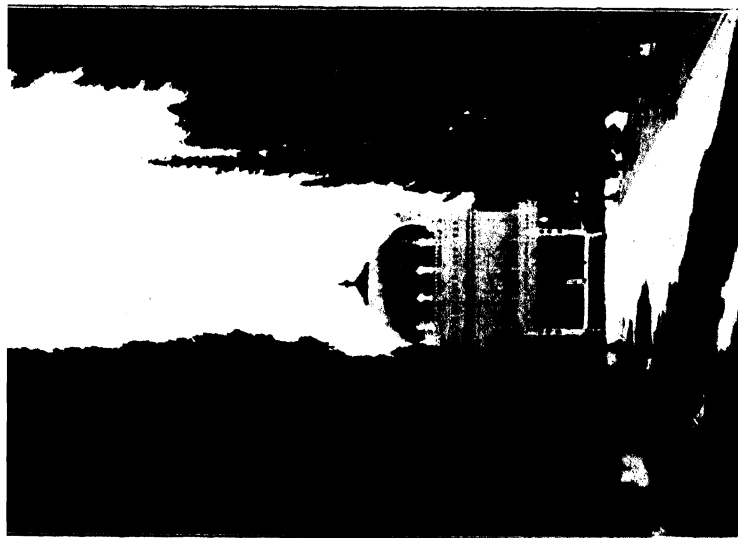


Photo by

[Fritz Henle,

138. THE GUMBAZ.

This Mausoleum was built by Tippu for his father, Haldar Ali, and he is also entombed there with his mother. It is a handsome square structure with black marble pillars and surrounded by a dome with minarets at the angles.

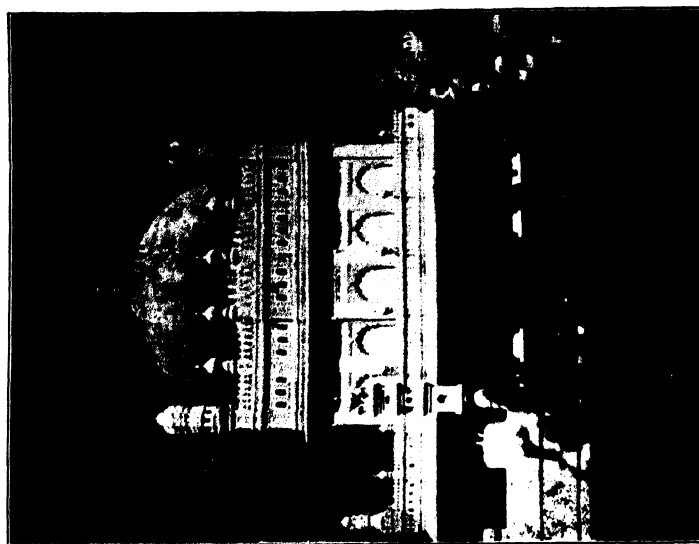


Photo by

[Fritz Henle,

137. NEARER VIEW OF THE GUMBAZ.

It is a handsome square structure with black marble pillars and surrounded by a dome with minarets at the angles. The doors are inlaid with ivory.

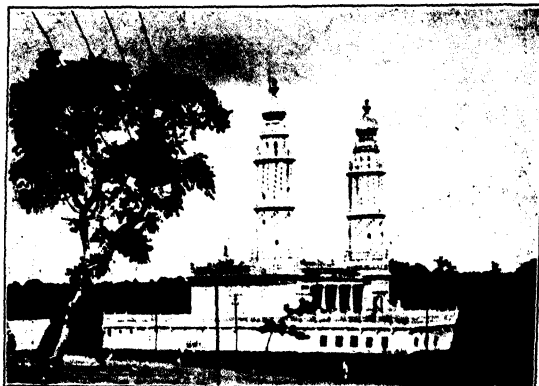


Photo by]

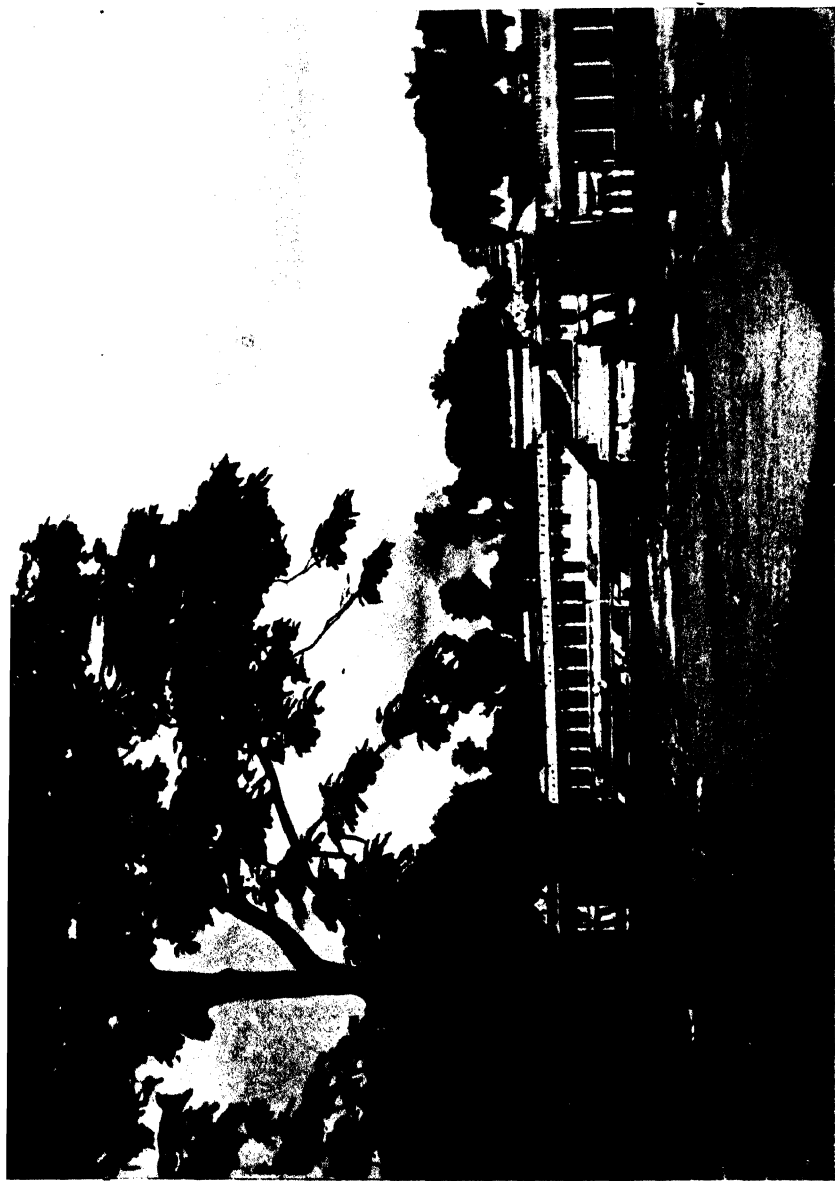
[Shankar & Co.

**138. THE JUMMA MUSJID WITH ITS TWO LOFTY MINARETS
BUILT BY TIPPU SULTAN IN 1787.**



139. SCOTT'S BUNGALOW.

Sentiment and legend have both combined to invest this bungalow with a glamour which is intensified by its romantic situation on the banks of the river. It was the residence of one Colonel Scott in 1817, who was an intimate friend of the then Maharaja. After the departure of the Colonel to England under tragic circumstances, the Maharaja directed that the bungalow should be preserved as the Colonel had left it. Since then it has remained untouched save by the reverent hands of those who periodically clean and repair it.



140. VIEW OF THE BATHING GHAT, PASCHIMAVAHINI.



141. A HERD OF WILD ELEPHANTS ROAMING IN THE
STATE FORESTS OF MYSORE.



142. KARAPUR LODGE.

Karapur, situated in the midst of thick forests inhabited by tigers, elephants, bisons and other wild animals, is noted for the elephant kheddass which are held there during Royal and Viceregal visits to Mysore.



143. WILD ELEPHANTS LED INTO CAPTIVITY.



144. ELEPHANTS IN MID-STREAM.



145. A CAPTURED WILD ELEPHANT BEING LED AWAY DURING THE KHEDDA OPERATIONS.



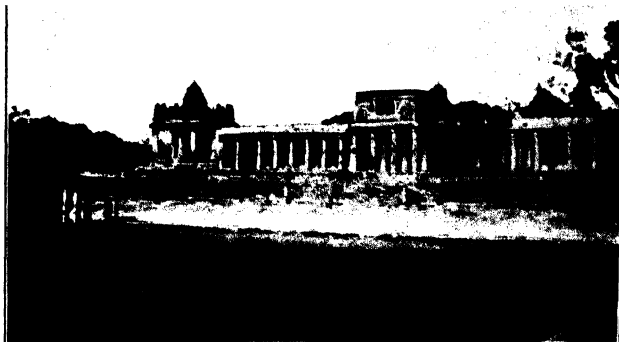
146. ELEPHANTS BEING BATHED.



147. THE INNER ENCLOSURE OF THE KHEDDA.



148. ROPING OF THE CAPTIVES.



149. THE BEAUTIFUL TANK AT MELKOTE.

The origin of this tank, known as Kalyani (auspicious), is steeped in legend and many are the kings and queens, generals and statesmen, philosophers and reformers who, for countless generations, have dipped in its crystal waters before entering the temple at Melkote. The steps leading to the tank and the shrines and pavilions clustering round it were constructed by Chamaraja Wadiyar VI, an ancestor of the present Maharaja, in response to his pious wife, Rani Muddajammani's request.

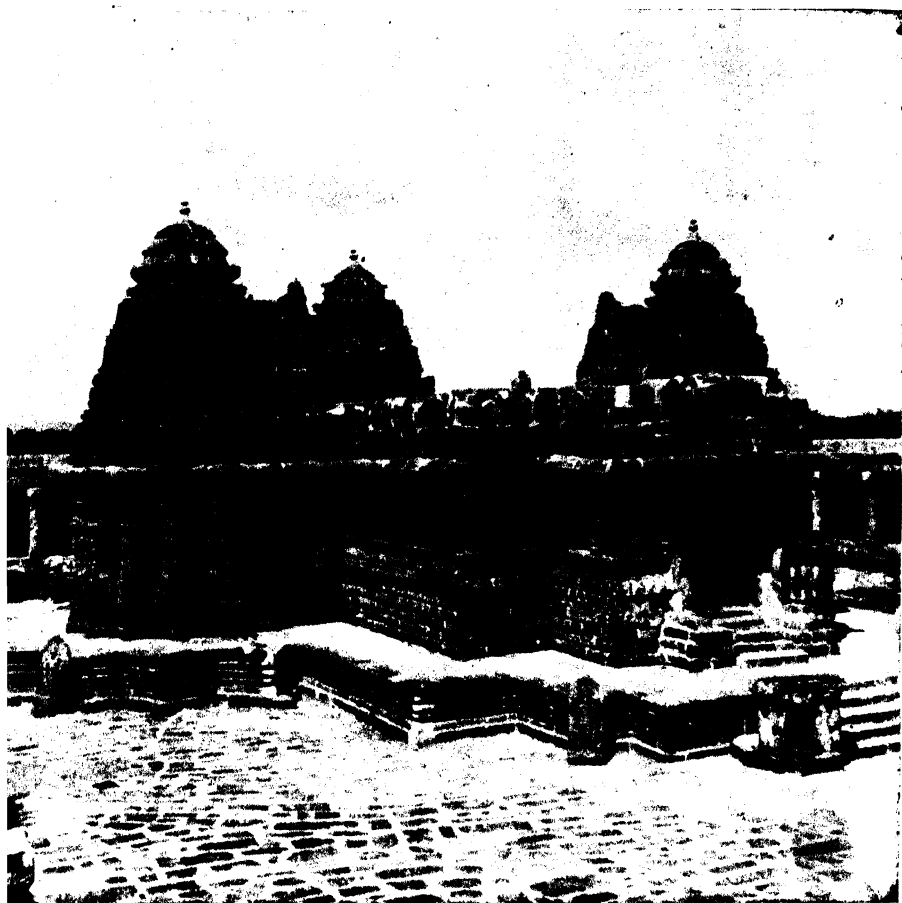


Photo by]

[Archaeological Department.

150. THE PAVILION BEFORE THE GODDESS'S SHRINE AT MELKOTE.

The temple at Melkote is held sacred by millions of Hindus. It was restored and enlarged in the eleventh century by the celebrated philosopher Ramanuja. On one of the pillars is a bas-relief, one and a half feet high, of a figure standing with folded hands in an



151. SOMANATHPUR—KESAVA TEMPLE.

temple, which is a splendid example of what is known as the Hoysala style of architecture, is the most complete and symmetrical, although the smallest of the ornate shrines in the State. From a fine inscription on a slab at the entrance, it is learnt that Soma or Somanatha, a high officer under the Hoysala King Narasimha III, built the temple in 1269 A.D. It is named after the God Kesava whose image it once enshrined, but the image is no longer in existence. Judging from the execution of the other images in the temple, the image of Kesava must have been a piece of exquisite workmanship.



152. KESAVA TEMPLE, SONANATHPUR—EAST VIEW.



Photo by]

[Archaeological Department.

153. THE OUTER WALLS OF THE TEMPLE.

The gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon are portrayed on the walls.

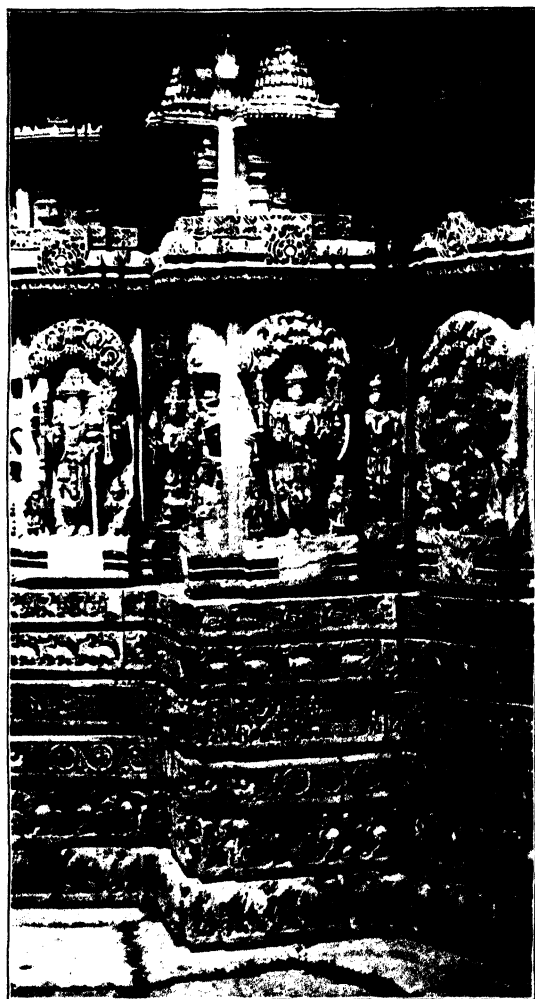


Photo by

[Archaeological Department.]

**154. A ROW OF BEAUTIFULLY CARVED IMAGES
WITH ORNAMENTAL CANOPIES ABOVE THEM.**



Photo by]

[*Archaeological Department,*

155. IMAGE OF VENUGOPALA.

There is a beautifully carved figure of Venugopala or Krishna, playing on the flute, in the south cell of the temple. It is about six feet high and stands on a pedestal two feet high. The image has two hands which are engaged in playing the flute, which unfortunately is broken.

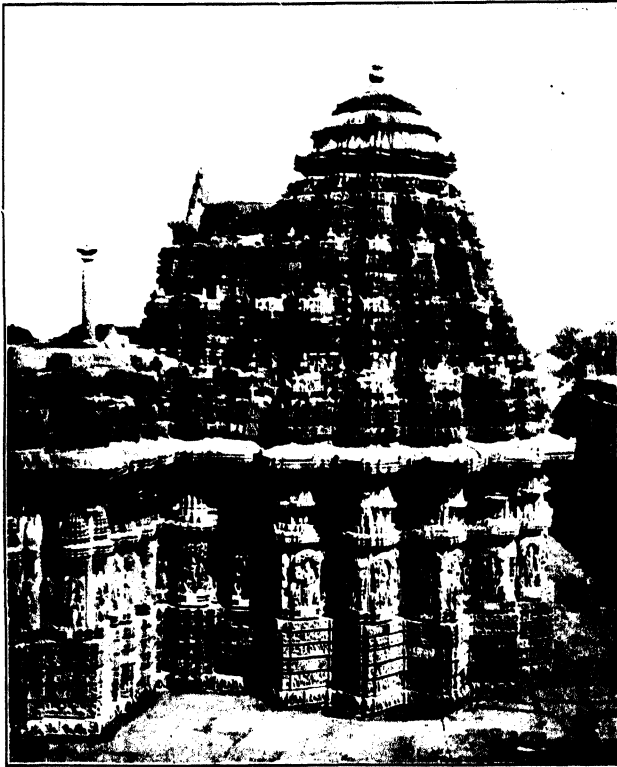


Photo by]

[Archaeological Department,

156. ONE OF THE STELLATE TOWERS.

“If any parts can be called finer than others, the palm must be given to the three stellate towers. Their height from the plinth is about 82 feet, and not a square inch of their surface is without decoration. These towers absolutely captivate the mind by their profusion of detail and perfection of outline ; and there is no suggestion of superfluity in the endless concourse of figures and designs.”—
Workman.



Photo by

Archaeological Department.

157. SRAVANABELAGOLA VIEW OF VINDHYAGIRI.

The larger of the two hills at Sravanabelagola is known as Vindhya giri. It is about 470 feet above the plain at its foot. A flight of about five hundred steps leads to the summit of the hill, upon which stands an open court, in the centre of which is the colossal statue of Gomata. The beautiful tank at the foot of the hill owes its existence to a distinguished ancestor of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by name Chikka Deva Raja Wadiyar (1672-1704).



Photo by

[Archaeological Department,

158. THE STATUE OF GOMATA.

Sky-clad, the figure which represents a Jain ascetic, stands erect with no support above the thighs. It is nearly 60 feet high and was set up in 983 A.D. by a local potentate named Chamundaraya. The image is held in great reverence and worshipped by millions of Jains throughout India, and is bigger than any known statue of Rameses in Egypt.



Photo by]

[Fritz Henle.

159. THE DOORWAY KNOWN AS AKHANDABAGILU.

This doorway which lies half-way up the hill was carved 900 years ago out of a single rock. On the lintel sits Lakshmi (the goddess of wealth) with an elephant on either side spraying water on her.

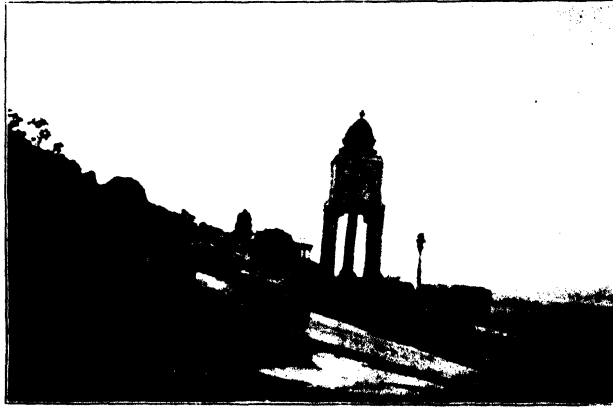


Photo by]

[Archaeological Department.

160. THE HANGING PILLAR AT VINDHYAGIRI.

The elegantly carved pillar in the pavilion is said to be supported in such a way that a handkerchief can be passed under it.



161. A JAIN TEMPLE IN SRAVANABELAGOLA.

Of objects of interest on the two hills and in the village itself are the many Jain temples or bastis. The one shown above is known as Bhandari Basti and is so called because it was built by a Bhandari or treasurer of King Narasimha I.



Photo by]

[Archaeological Department,

162. BELUR—DOORWAY OF THE VIJAYA NARAYANA TEMPLE.

The elaborate and minute carving with which the temple at Belur is decorated surpasses in fertility of design and perfection of finish that of the Somanathpur temple. The doorway is a mass of delicate and intricate carving teeming with life and variety. Even the scrolls which at first sight appear to be composed entirely of stems and leaves are crowded with deities, demons and animals in every conceivable posture.





Photo by

[Archaeological Department,

**164. BEAUTIFUL FIGURE OF A DANCER, IN AN INTERESTING
POSE, STANDING ON THE CAPITAL OF ONE OF
THE PILLARS.**

Four of the pillars in the interior of the temple are each crowned by an exquisitely carved bracket figure, one dressing the hair, one with a parrot on the hand and the remaining two dancing. The bracelet on the hand of the figure with the parrot can be moved as also the head ornament of the dancing Saraswati, thus testifying to the marvellous skill of the sculptor.

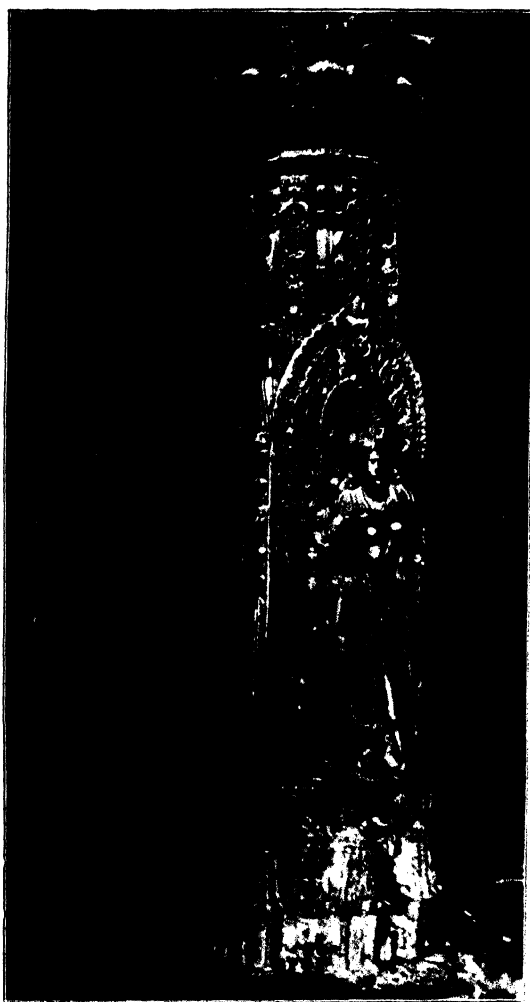


Photo by

Archaeological Department.

**165. AN ELABORATELY CARVED PILLAR IN THE
INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE.**



Photo by

[Archaeological Department]

**166. FIGURE OF A HUNTRESS ON THE CAPITAL
OF ONE OF THE PILLARS.**

On the capitals of the side pillars of every screen are bracket figures which are acknowledged to be "wonderful works of art." There are thirty-eight of them round the temple and they well repay inspection. Two of them represent Durga, and three are huntresses with imposing, though perfectly natural, poses. Most of the other figures are either dancing or playing on musical instruments or dressing or decorating themselves.



Photo by]

[Archaeological Department.

**187. ONE OF THE PIERCED STONE WINDOWS
IN THE TEMPLE.**

A charming feature of this beautiful temple is the perforated window or screen of which there are twenty in the temple. The sculptures on the screen shown above represent the Durbar of King Vishnuvardhana, who built the temple. Fergusson waxes eloquent over "the richness and variety of pattern displayed" in these screens. He observes: "The amount of labour, indeed, which each facet displays is such, as, I believe, never was bestowed on any surface of equal extent in the world."

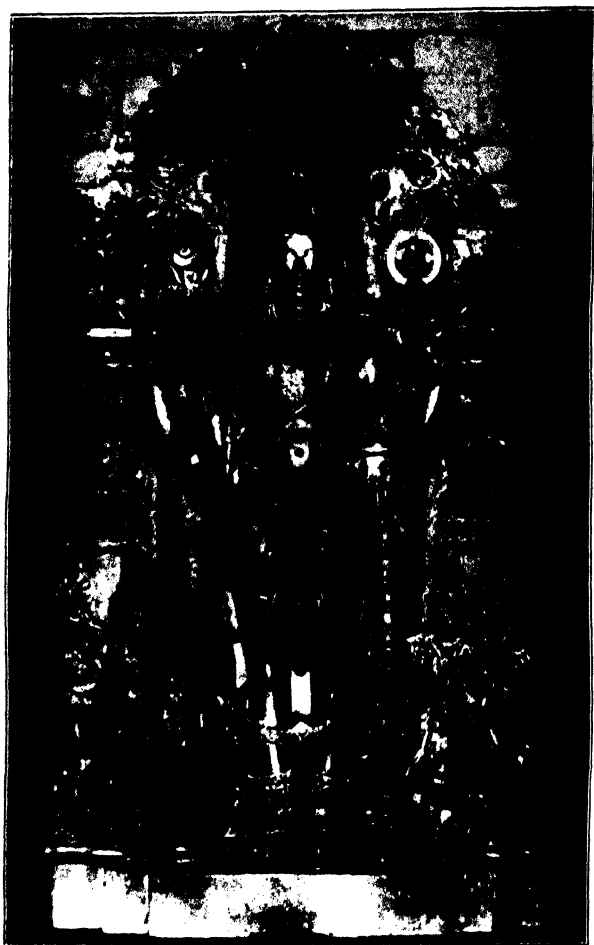


Photo by

[Archaeological Department,

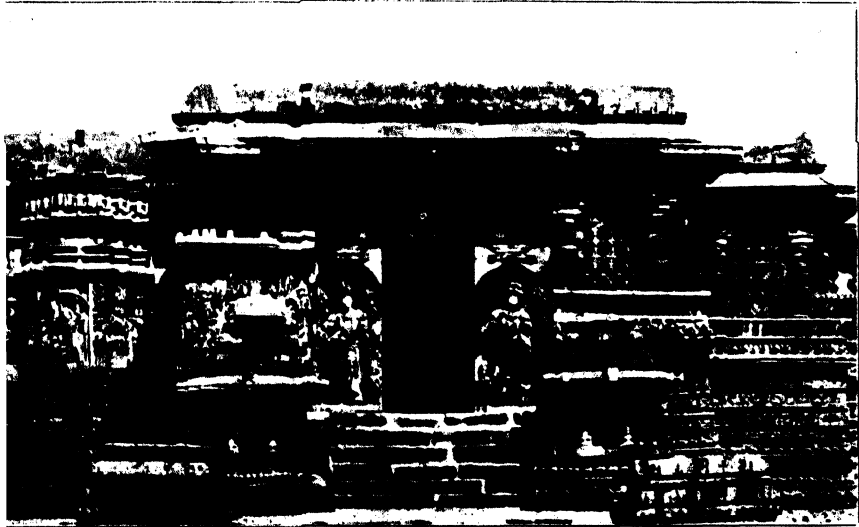
168. IMAGE OF KAPPE CHANNIGARAYA.

The image, according to the inscription at its foot, was set up in 1131 A.D. in the hope that it would bring peace to the world. No worship has ever been offered to it.



169. HALEBID- HOYSALESWARA TEMPLE. [*Archaeological Department.*

beauty and artistic design and was built in 1141 A.D. by the Hoysala King Narasimha. It however never finished. Fergusson observes that if it had only been completed it would have been the building in India on which the advocate of Indian Architecture would desire to take his stand.



170. SOUTH DOORWAY OF THE TEMPLE. [*Archaeological Department.*

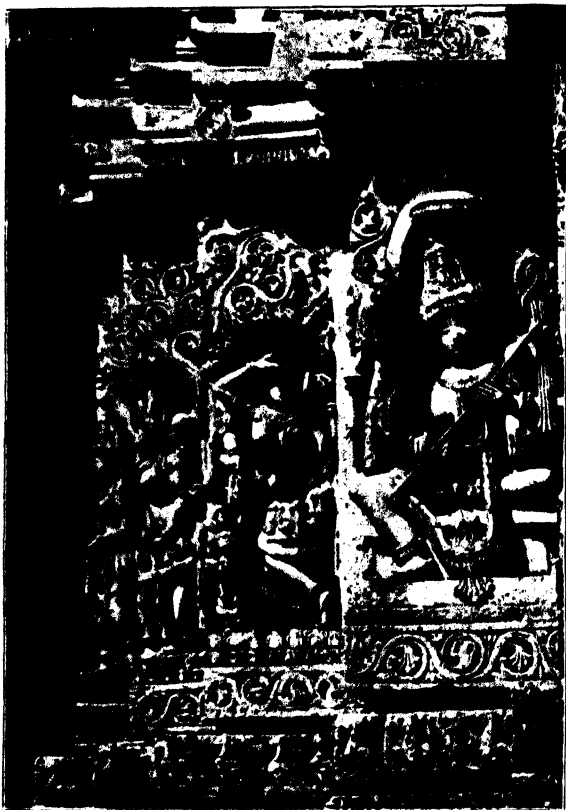
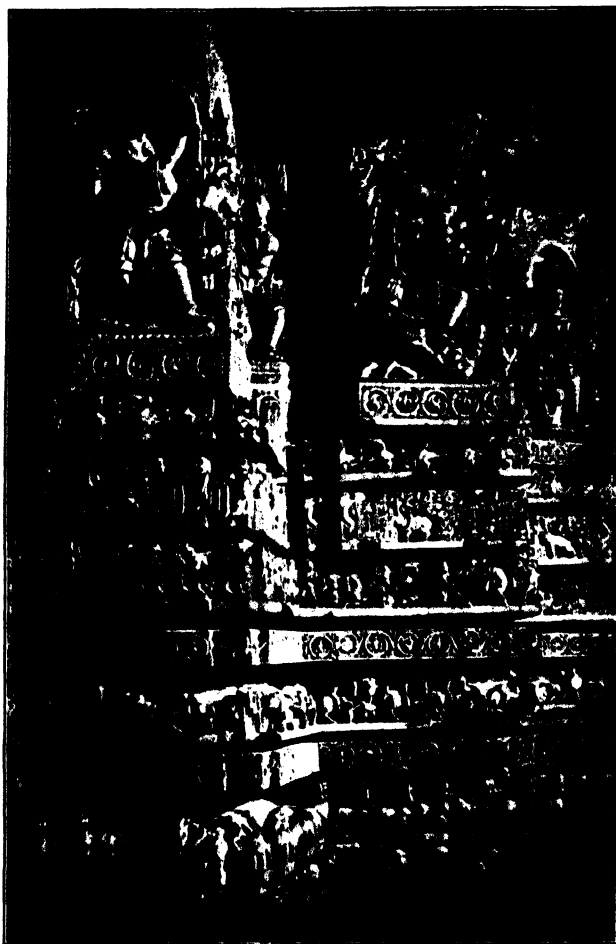


Photo by

[Archaeological Department,

171. THE OUTER WALL OF THE TEMPLE.

"It is one of the most marvellous exhibitions of human labour to be found even in the patient East. All of it is carved with a minute elaboration of detail, so broken up with large masses as to give height and play of light and shade more successfully even than that accomplished by Gothic architects with their transepts and projections." Fergusson.



172. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE OUTER WALL.

"The variety of outline and the arrangement and subordination of the various facets in which it is disposed must be considered a masterpiece of design," says Fergusson and adds : "If the frieze of gods were spread along a plain surface it would lose more than half its effect ; while the vertical angles, without interfering with the continuity of the frieze, give height and strength to the whole composition."



Photo by]

[V. K. Badami.

**173. MONOLITHIC IMAGE OF GANESHA
(THE ELEPHANT-HEADED GOD).**

It stands in the verandah of the Hoysaleswara temple. It is beautifully carved, but sadly mutilated, the right arm being broken off.

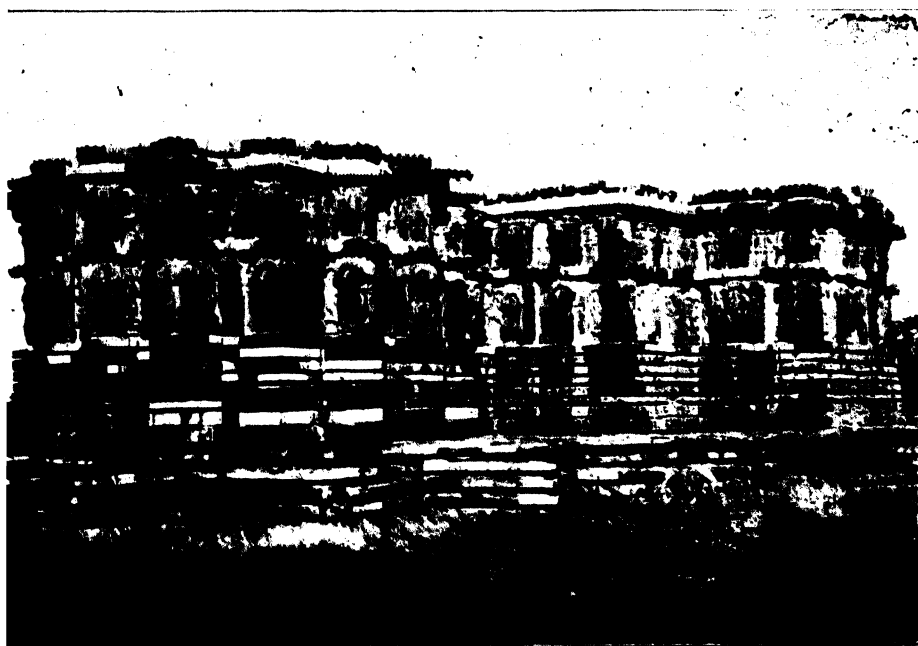


Photo by]

[Archaeological Department.

174. THE PAVILION BEFORE THE HOYSALESWARA TEMPLE.

The pavilion is supported by thirty pillars, and in the centre there is a figure of Nandi Siva's vehicle—13 feet long and 9 feet high. "The pillars which look as if they had been turned in a lathe, are so polished as to reflect light from each other." Fergusson.

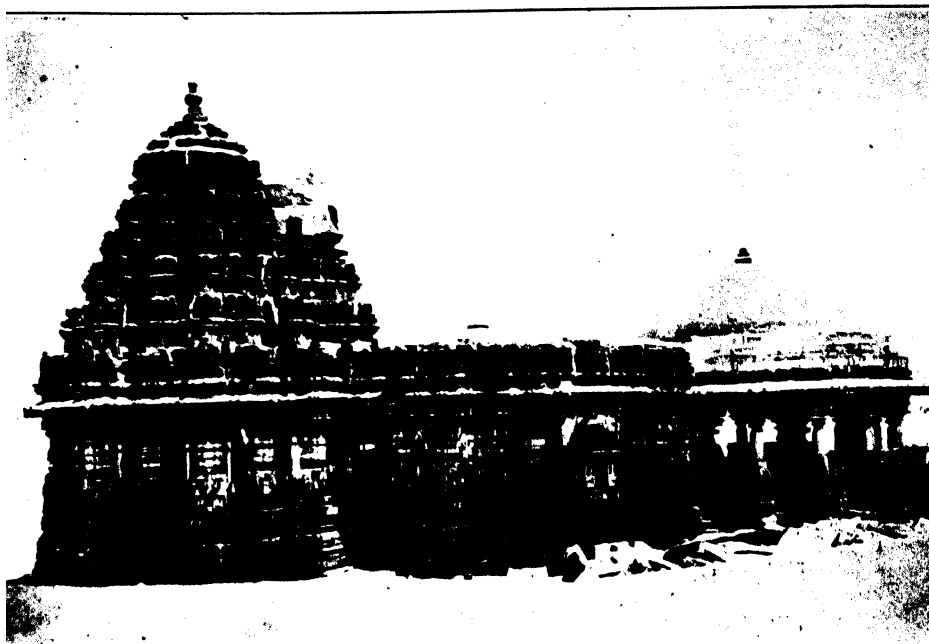


by]

175. HALEBIDU KEDARESWARA TEMPLE.

[Archaeological Department.

a gem of art, it was erected by King Ballala II and his Queen Abhinava Ketala Devi in 1219 A.D. and to become a statue of sublime beauty and was ruined. Within recent years



to be

[Archaeological Department]

176. ARSIKERE- THE SIVA TEMPLE BUILT IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

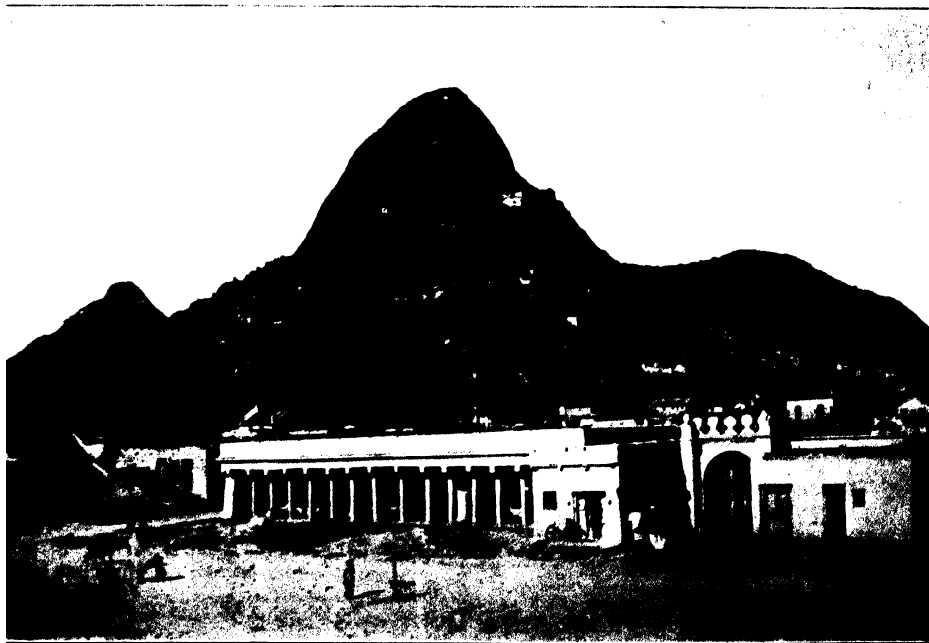




Photo by]

178. SRINGERI.

[Archaeological Department.

Situated picturesquely on the banks of the river Tunga, Sringeri is a place of pilgrimage. The celebrated philosopher, Sankara, settled here in the eighth century A.D. and founded the spiritual throne which has been occupied down to the present day by as apostolic a succession as the papal chair.



179. A BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN MYSORE.

There are no natural lakes in Mysore, but the streams which gather from the hill sides are embanked in such a manner as to form reservoirs called tanks. The one shown above is situated in the Tumkur District.



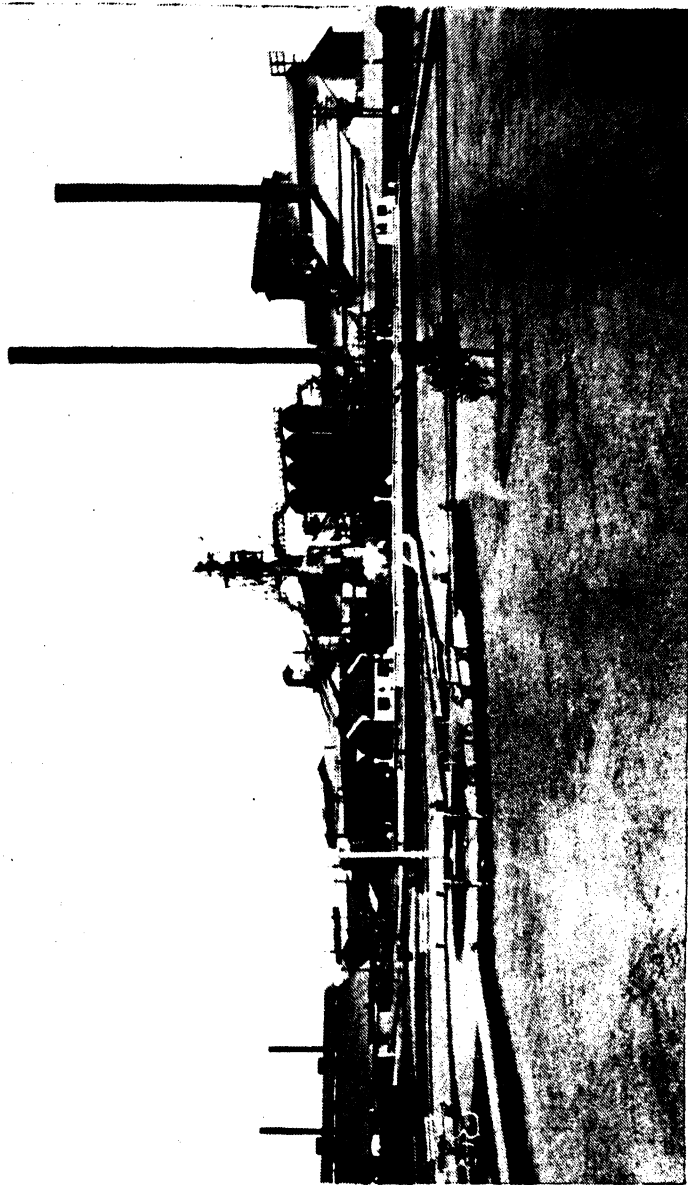
180. NAGAR—THE RUINED FORTIFICATIONS.

Nagar, which lies 50 miles away from Shimoga railway station, was once the capital of a powerful kingdom and the walls of the fortifications were more than eight miles in circumference.



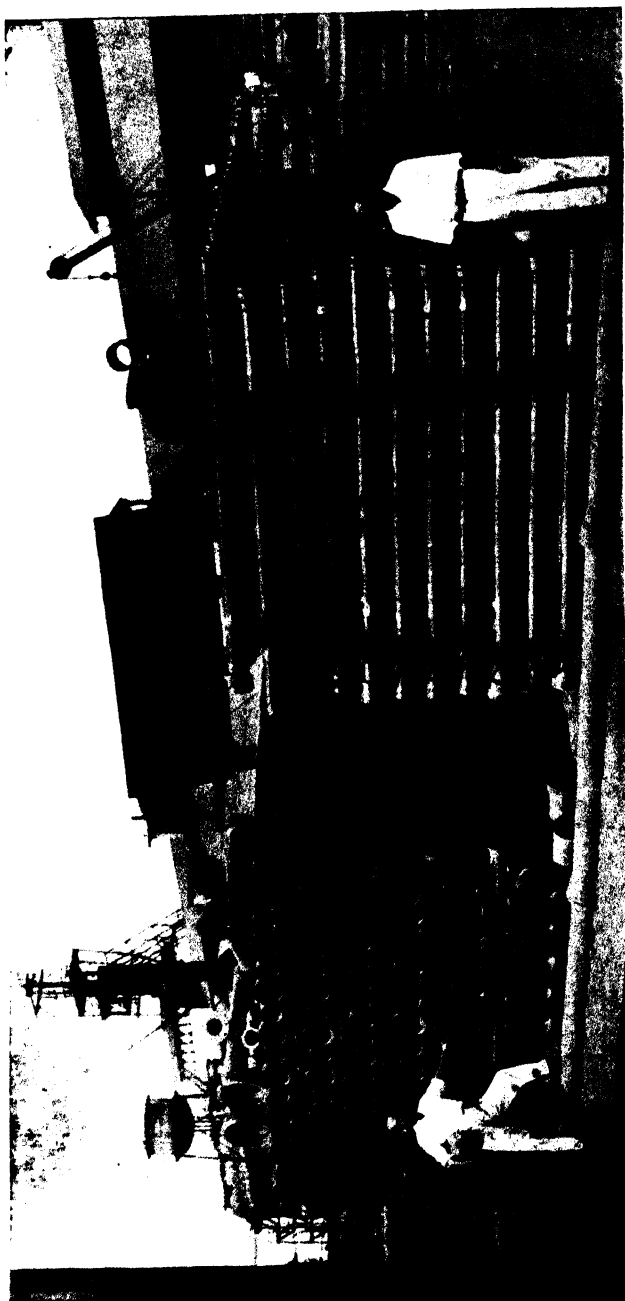
181. NAGAR—THE ORNAMENTAL PONDS KNOWN AS DEVAGANGA.

These ponds situated in the middle of a well laid-out garden are said to have been constructed by one of the kings of Nagar about 1700 A.D. for the recreation of the members of the royal family.



182. MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS, BHADRAVATI.

The works are the second largest of their kind in the British Empire and contain the only charcoal blast furnace and wood distillation plant in the East. A cement plant, attached to the works, has begun production. Near by also is a large paper mill. The Bhadravati area bids fair to become one of the principal industrial zones in India.

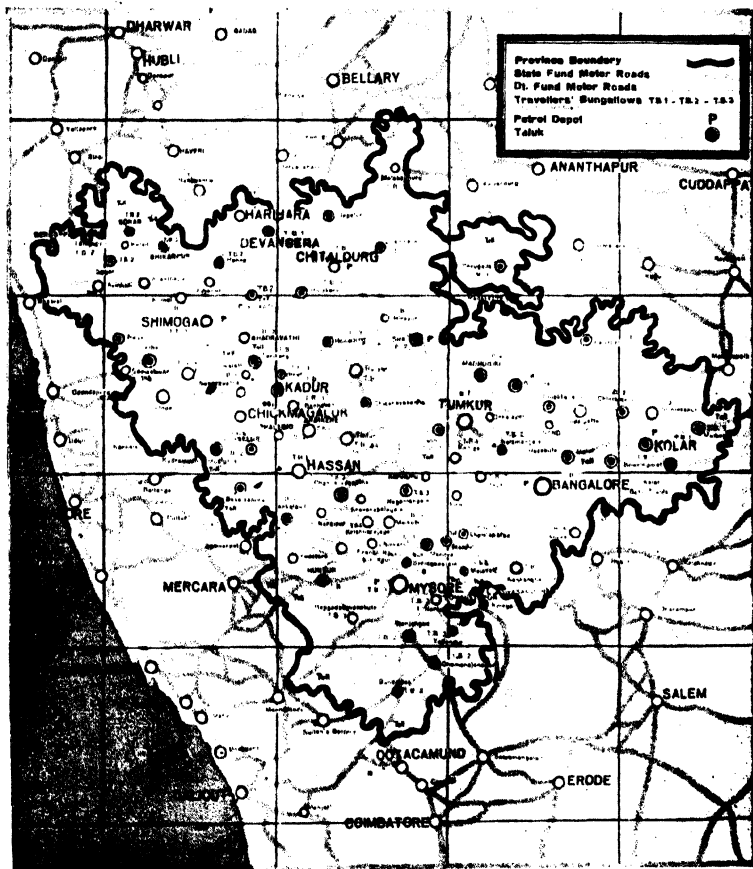


183. STACK OF FINISHED PIPES, MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS, BHADRAVATI.



184. THE GERSOPPA FALLS OR THE JOG.

These falls are the grandest natural sight in Mysore, and it is rightly said that they are one of the wonders of the world. The Sharavati River here takes a stupendous leap of about 830 feet, presenting a scene of transcendent grandeur and sublimity, whose effect is heightened by the wild and beautiful country around, covered with a wealth of luxuriant vegetation.



SOME GUIDE BOOKS.

			PRICE		
			RS.	A.	P.
DASARA IN MYSORE	....	....	0	6	0
GUIDE TO SERINGAPATAM	....	....	0	4	0
GUIDE TO TALKAD	....	....	0	4	0
GUIDE TO HALEBID	....	....	0	4	0
TRAVEL IN MYSORE	....	....	0	8	0

Copies can be had of:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT,

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1939

